

# THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL



## standard contents

every issue does not necessarily contain all these contents, but they are the regular features which continually recur.

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★ A glossary of abbreviations of Government Departments and Societies and Committees of all kinds, together with their full address and telephone numbers. The glossary is published in two parts—A to H one week, I to Z the next. In all cases where the town is not mentioned the word LONDON is implicit in the address.

AA	Architectural Association, 34/6, Bedford Square, W.C.1.	Museum 0974
AAI	Association of Art Institutions. Secy.: W. Marlborough Whitehead, "Dyneley," Castle Hill Avenue, Berkhamstead, Herts.	
ABS	Architects' Benevolent Society. 66, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 5721
ABT	Association of Building Technicians. 5, Ashley Place, S.W.1.	Victoria 0447-8
ACGB	Arts Council of Great Britain. 4, St. James' Square, S.W.1.	Whitehall 9737
ADA	Aluminium Development Association. 33, Grosvenor Street, W.1.	Mayfair 7501/8
APRR	Association for Planning and Regional Reconstruction. 34, Gordon Square, W.C.1.	Euston 2158-9
ArchSA	Architectural Students' Association. School of Architecture, Manchester Municipal School of Art, All Saints, Manchester, 15.	Ardwick 3480
ARCUK	Architects' Registration Council. 68, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 9738
ASB	Architectural Science Board of the Royal Institute of British Architects. 66, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 5721
AScW	Association of Scientific Workers. 15, Half Moon Street, Piccadilly, W.1.	Grosvenor 4761
BAE	Board of Architectural Education. 66, Portland Place, W.1.	Welbeck 5721
BATC	Building Apprenticeship and Training Council. Lambeth Bridge House, S.E.1.	Reliance 7611, Ext. 1706
BC	Building Centre. 9, Conduit Street, W.1.	Mayfair 8641/6
BCC	British Colour Council. 28, Sackville Street, W.1.	Regent 3613
BCCF	British Cast Concrete Federation. 17, Amherst Road, Ealing, W.13.	Perivale 6869
BCIRA	British Cast Iron Research Association. Alvechurch, Birmingham.	Redditch 716
BDA	British Door Association. 25, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 5422-3
BEDA	British Electrical Development Association. 2, Savoy Hill, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 9434
BGC	British Gas Council. 1, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 4554
BGF	British Gas Federation. 1, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 8266
BIA	British Ironfounders' Association. 145, Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.	Glasgow Central 2891
BIAE	British Institute of Adult Education. 29, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.	Euston 5385
BID	Building Industries Distributors. 52, High Holborn, W.C.1.	Chancery 7772
BINC	Building Industries National Council. 11, Weymouth Street, W.1.	Langham 2785
BOT	Board of Trade. Millbank, S.W.1.	Whitehall 5140
BRS	Building Research Station. Bucknalls Lane, Watford	Garston 2246
BSA	British Steelwork Association. Eggington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.	Victoria 7301-2-3
BSA	Building Societies Association. 14, Park Street, W.1.	Mayfair 0515
BSI	British Standards Institution. 28, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Abbey 3333
CAS	County Architects Society. C/o A. Guy Chant, F.R.I.B.A. Salop County Council, 5, Belmont, Shrewsbury.	Shrewsbury 3031
CCA	Cement and Concrete Association. 52, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.	Sloane 5255
CDA	Copper Development Association. Kendals Hall, Radlett Herts.	Radlett 5616
CIAD	Central Institute of Art and Design. 41, 42, Dover Street, W.1.	Regent 3074
CIAM	Congrès Internationaux d'Architecture Moderne. Dolderal, 7, Zurich, Switzerland	
CID	Council of Industrial Design. Tilbury House, Petty France, S.W.1.	Whitehall 6322
CPC	Codes of Practice Committee. MOW, 42, Onslow Gardens, S.W.7.	Kensington 7070
CPRE	Council for the Preservation of Rural England. 4, Hobart Place, S.W.	Sloane 4280
CUJC	Coal Utilization Joint Council. 54, Victoria Street, S.W.1.	Victoria 9851
DIA	Design and Industries Association. 9, Conduit Street, W.1.	Mayfair 5432
DOT	Department of Overseas Trade. 35, Old Queen Street, S.W.1.	Victoria 9040
EC	Electricity Commission. Savoy Court, Strand, W.C.2.	Temple Bar 7565
EJMA	English Joinery Manufacturers Association (Incorporated). Sackville House, 40, Piccadilly, W.1.	Regent 4448
EPNS	English Place-Name Society. 7, Selwyn Gardens, Cambridge.	
FAS	Faculty of Architects and Surveyors. 8, Buckingham Palace Gdns., S.W.1.	Sloane 2837
FASSC	Federation of Association of Specialists and Sub Contractors. 21, Tothill Street, S.W.1.	Whitehall 9606
FBI	Federation of British Industries. 21, Tothill Street, S.W.1.	Whitehall 6711
FC	Forestry Commission. 25, Savile Row, W.1.	
FCMI	Federation of Coated Macadam Industries. 37, Chester Square, S.W.1.	Sloane 1002
FDMA	Flush Door Manufacturers Association. Stapleford Road, Trowell, Nottingham.	Ilkeston 623/4/5
FLD	Friends of the Lake District. Pennington House, Nr. Ulverston, Lancs.	Ulverston 201
FMB	Federation of Master Builders. 26, Great Ormond Street, Holborn, W.C.1.	Chancery 7583
FRHB	Federation of Registered House Builders. 82, New Cavendish Street, W.1.	Langham 4041
FS (Eng.)	Faculty of Surveyors of England. 8, Buckingham Palace Gdns., S.W.1.	Sloane 2837
GG	Georgian Group. 27, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.	Sloane 2844
HC	Housing Centre. 13, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Whitehall 2881

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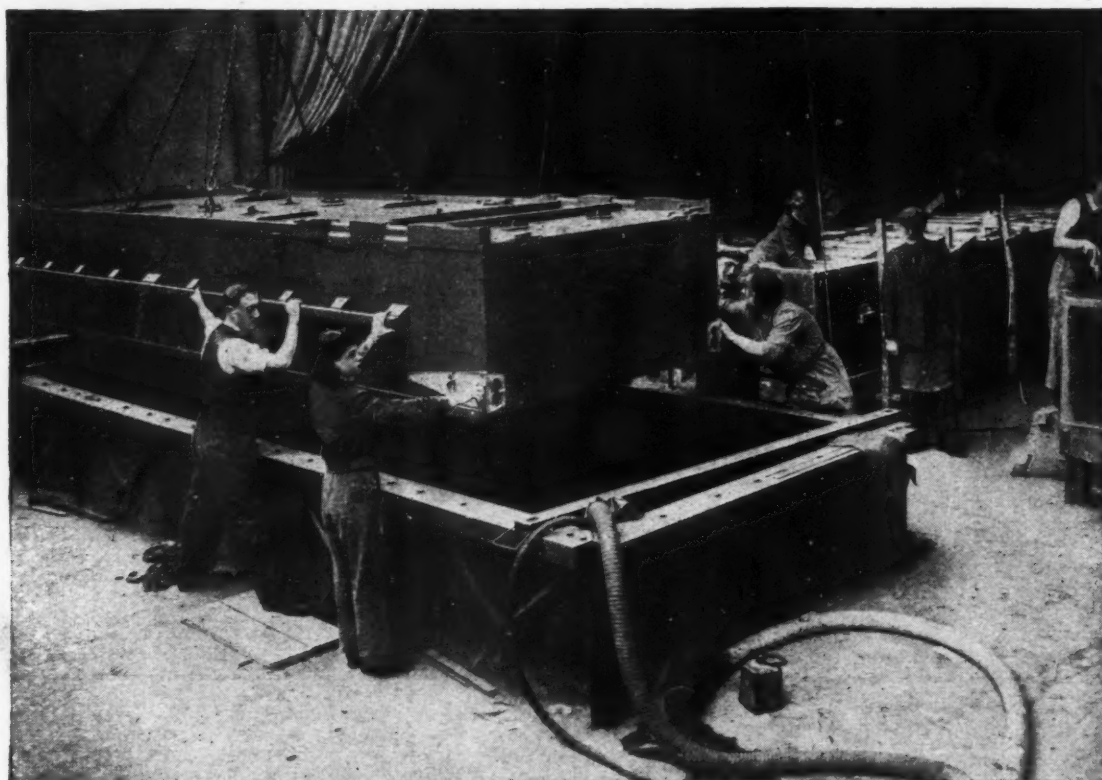
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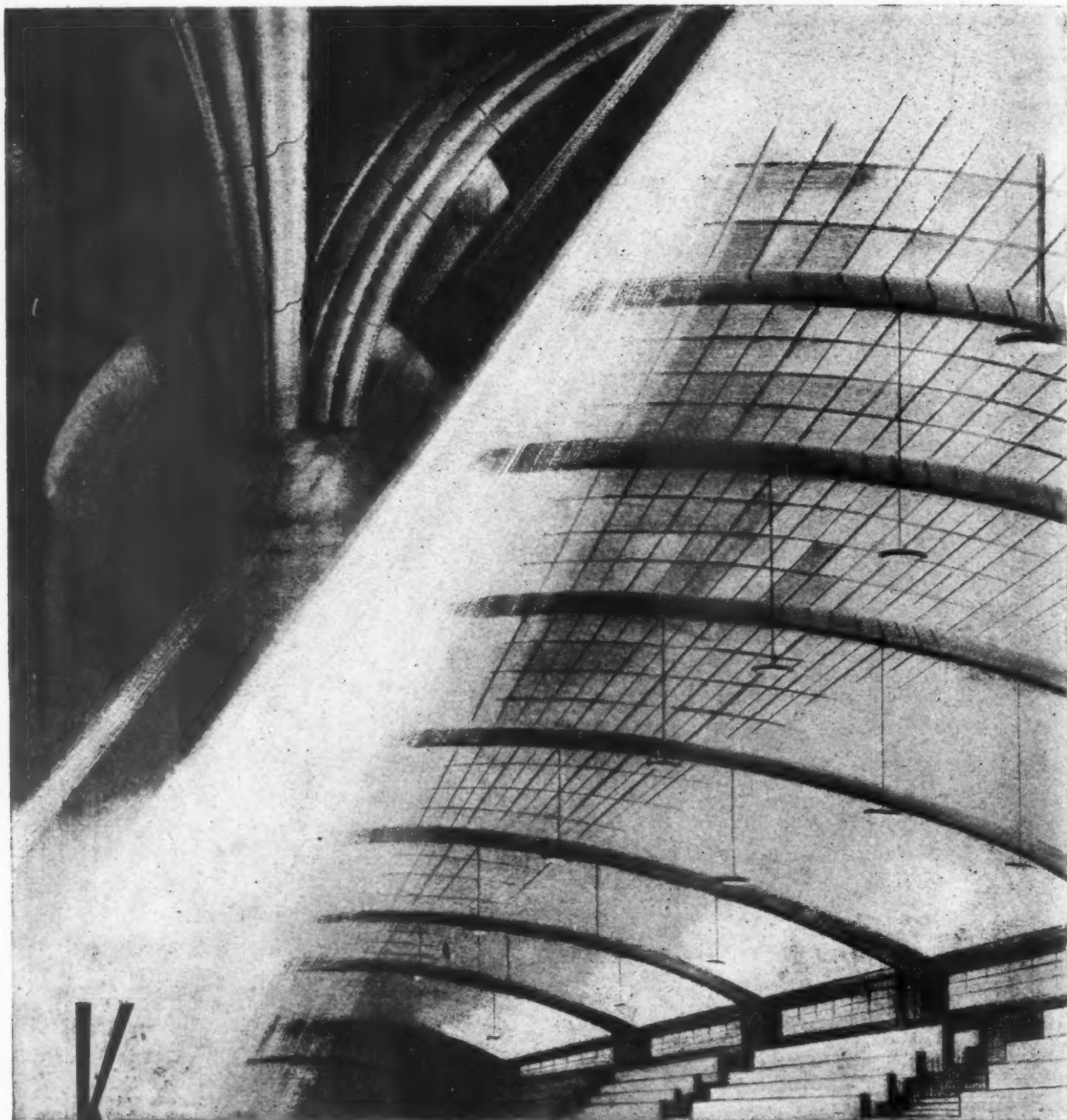
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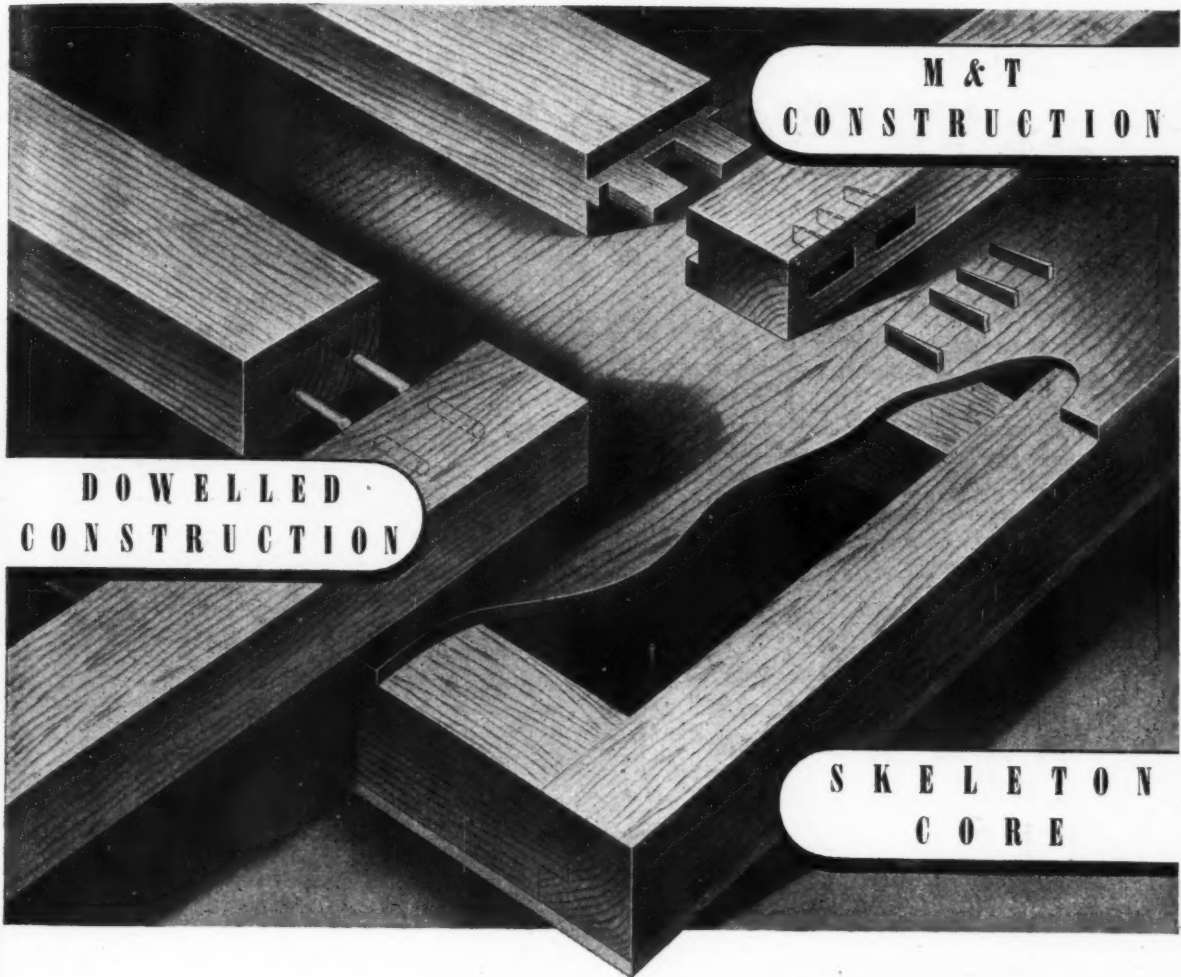
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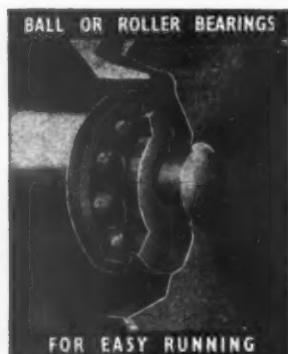


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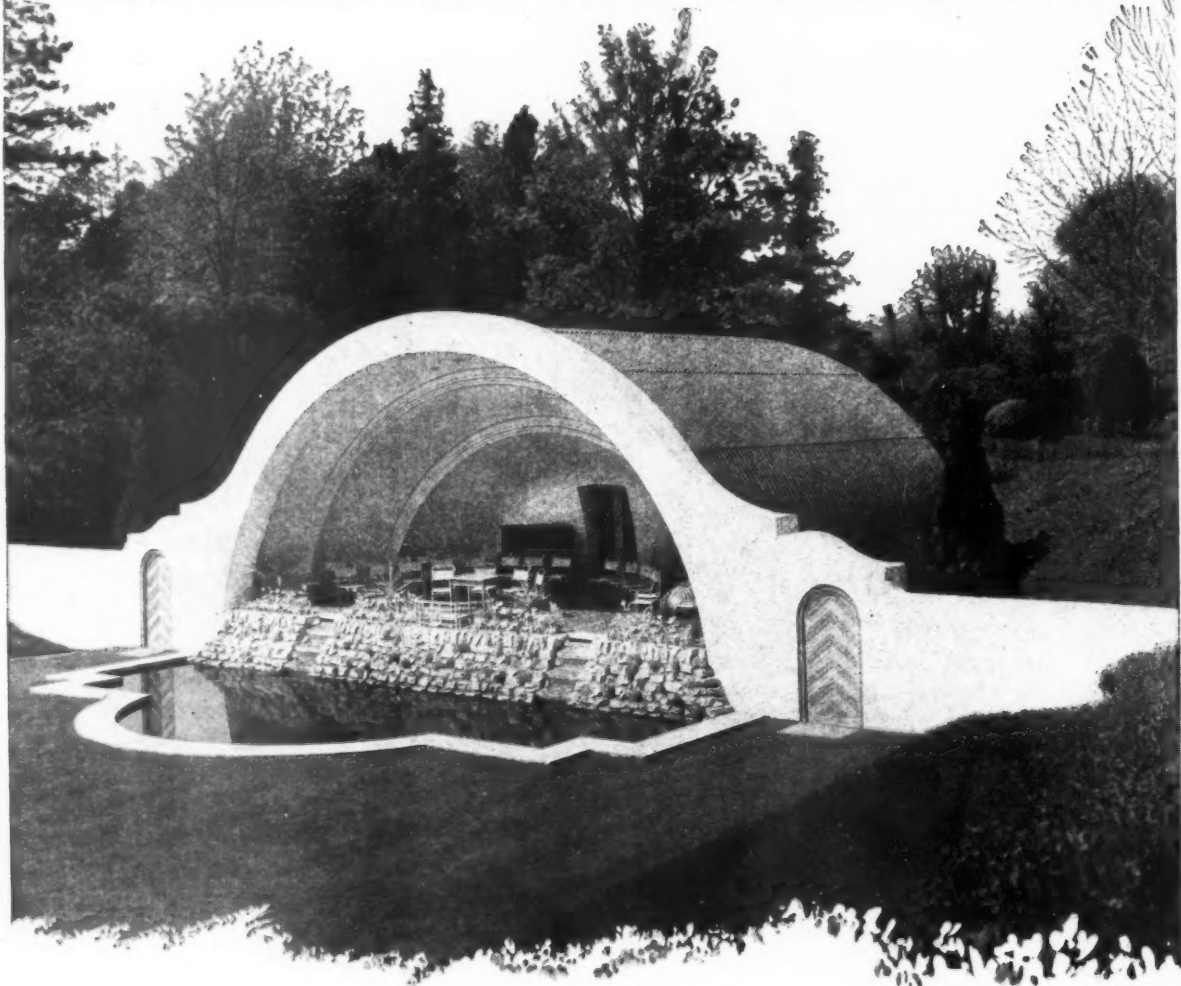
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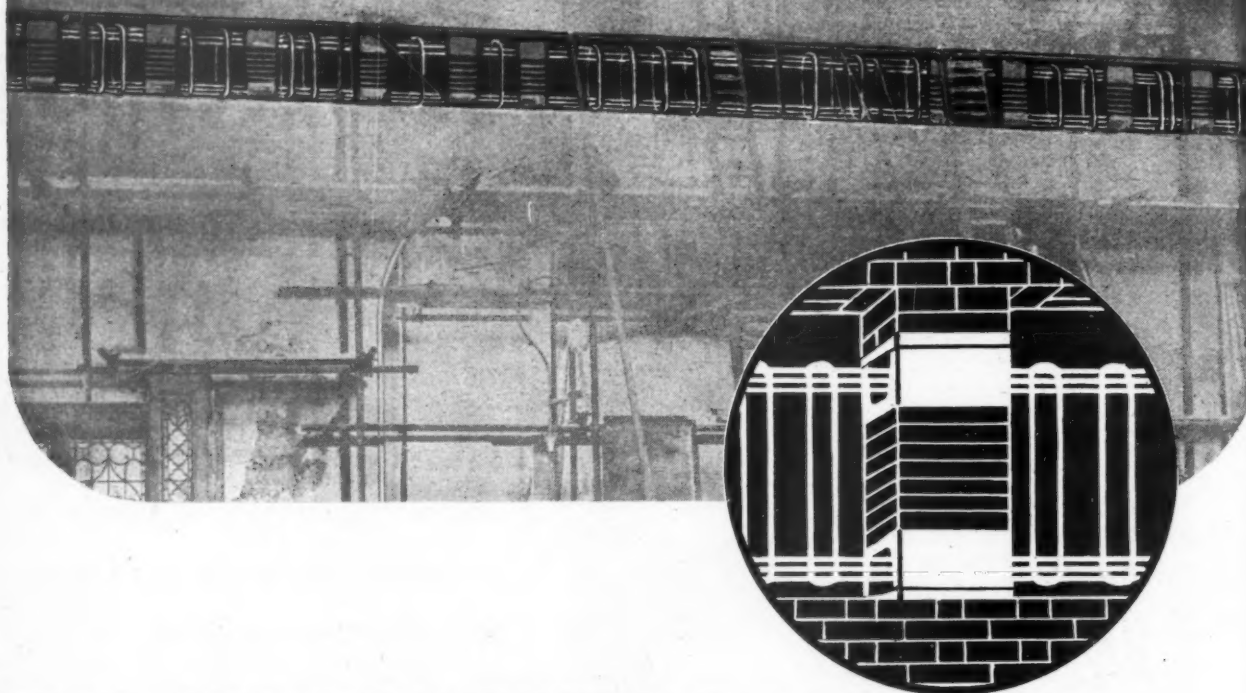
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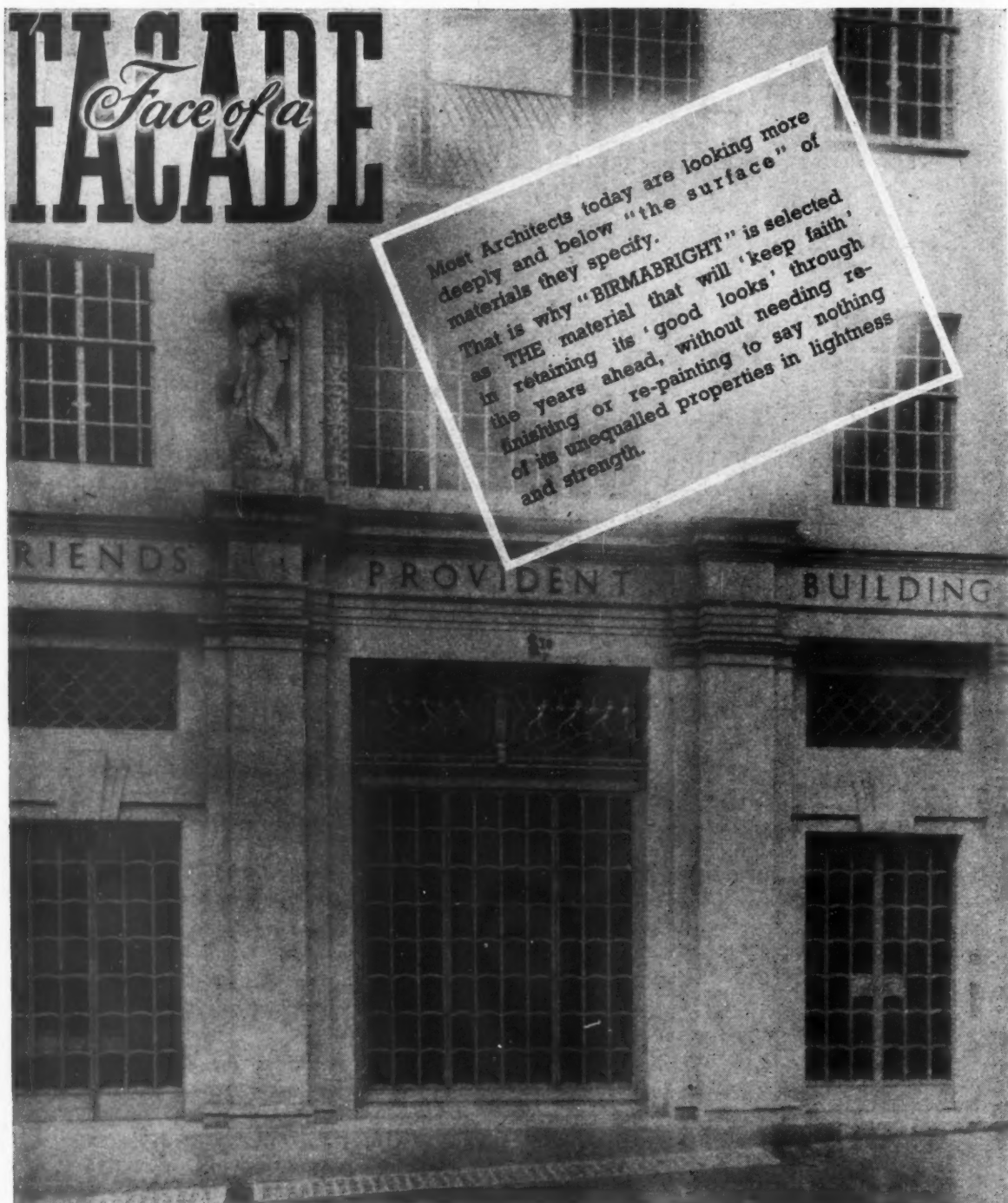
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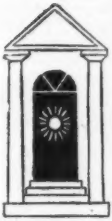
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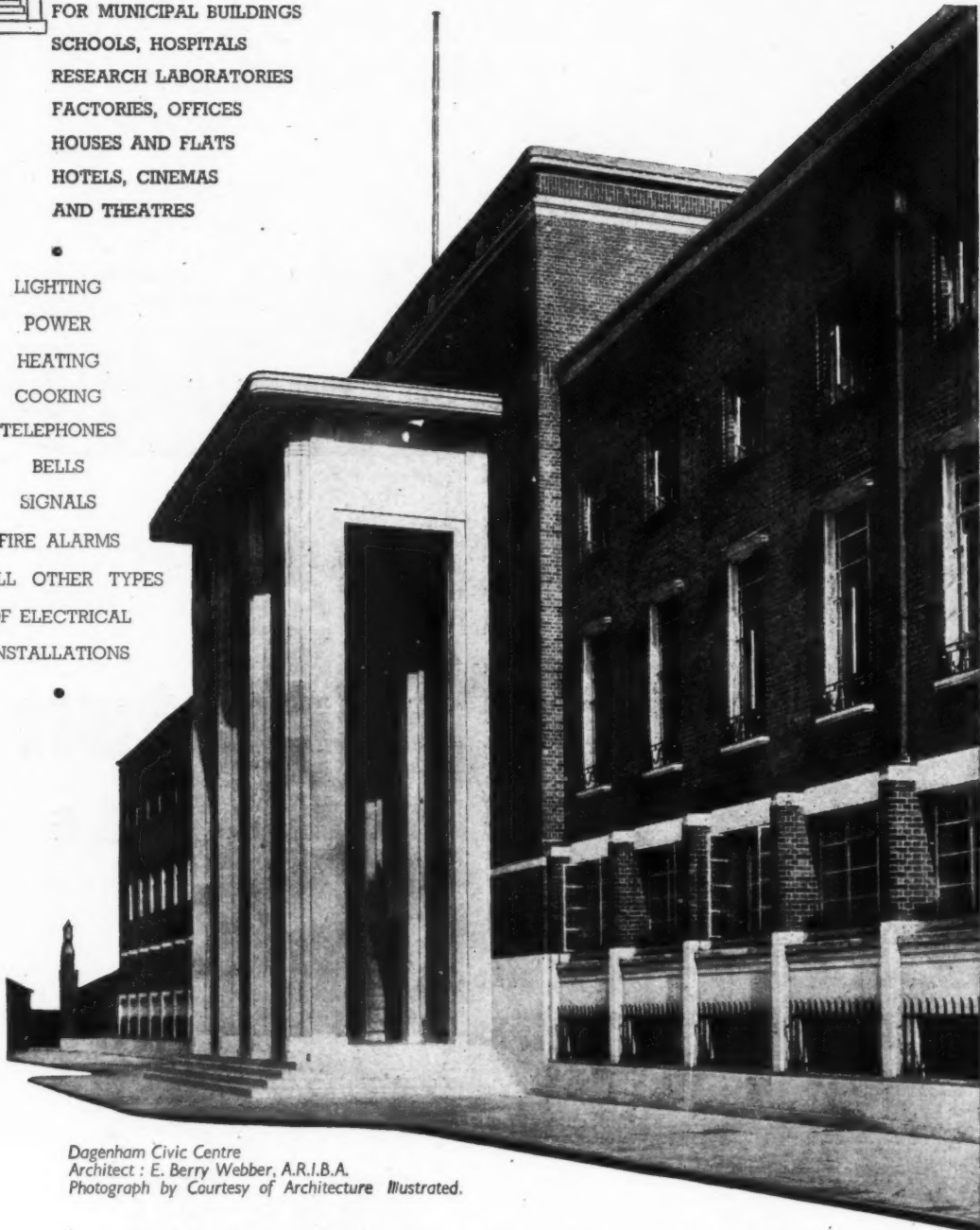
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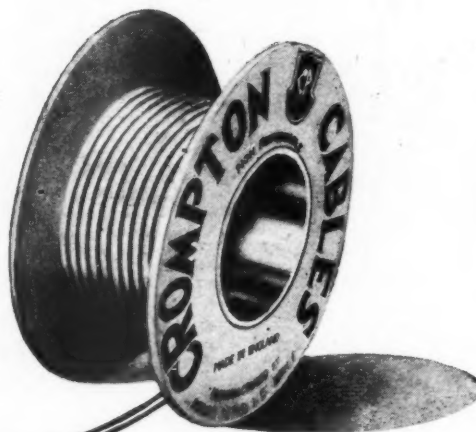
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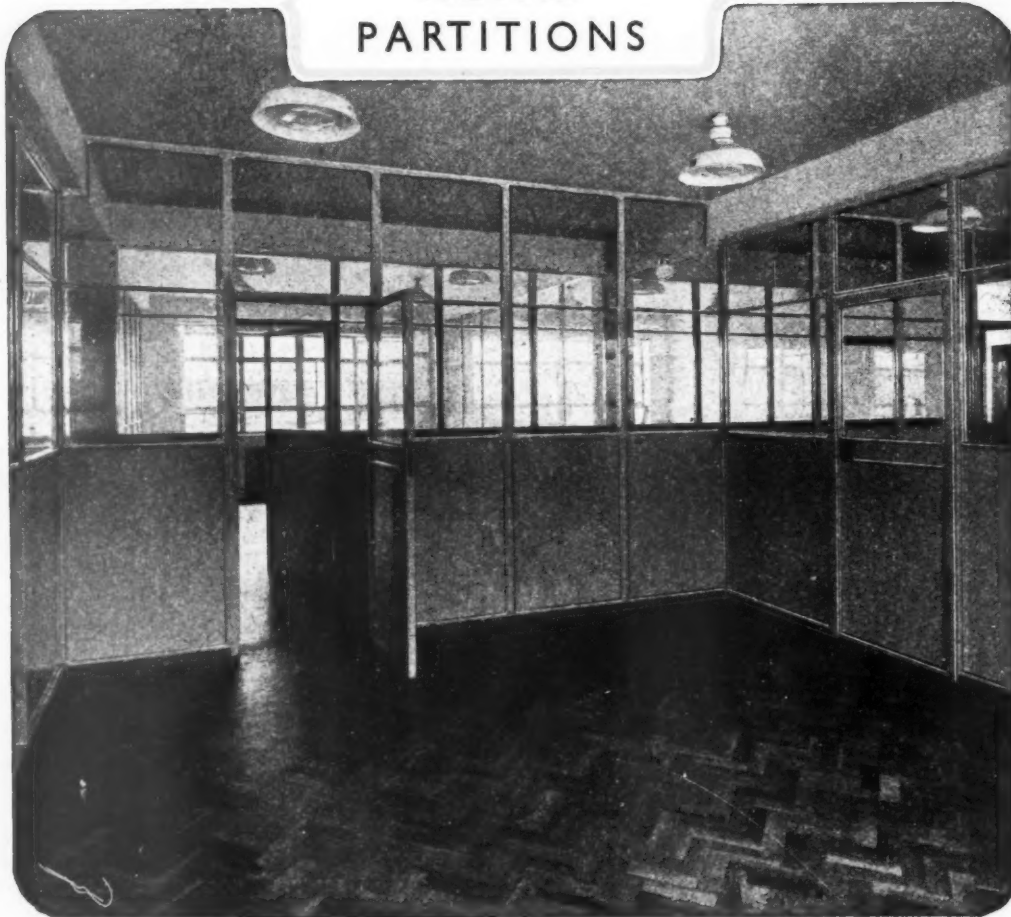
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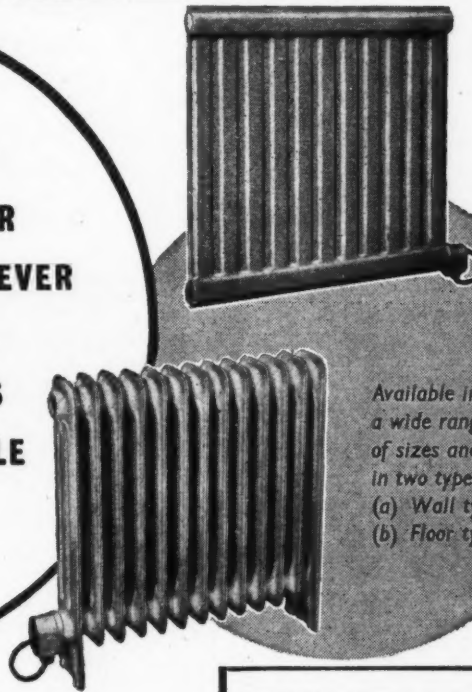






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## SPECIFICATION

**BODY:** Pressed Steel.

**ELECTRIC HEATING ELEMENT:**  
Contained in a mild steel sheath and head, which is welded into the body, thus giving a perfect seal.

**HEAT DIFFUSING MEDIUM:**  
A special heat-transfer mineral oil of exceptional stability and high flash point, which is hermetically sealed.

**HEATER RATING:**  
Ranging from 0.5 to 2 kW.

**VOLTAGE:** From 100 to 240 A.C.

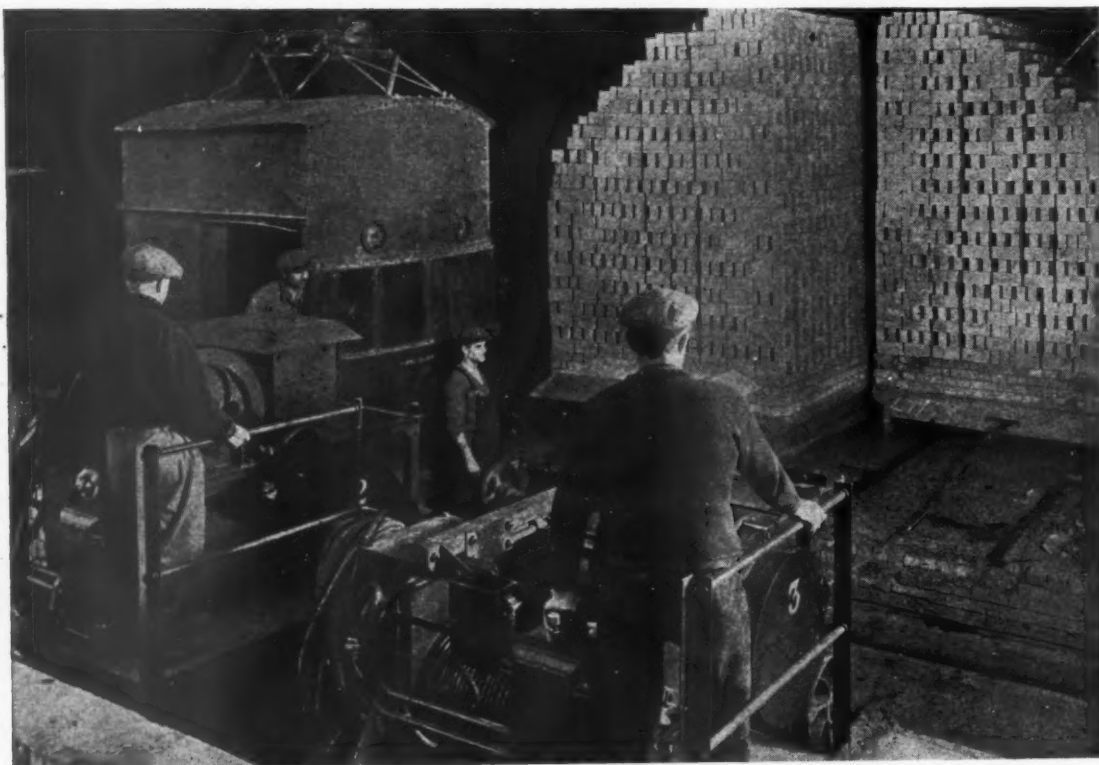
**HEATING SURFACE:** 20 sq. ft. per kW.

**NORMAL OPERATING TEMPERATURE:**  
Approx. 160°F.

**AIR THERMOSTATIC CONTROL:**  
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A touch of the lever brings these trolleys of bricks (each weighing 15 tons) gliding from the kilns. Fourteen days ago they entered the chamber loaded with green bricks. Machinery, under the watchful supervision of skilled operatives, has brought them steadily through the various stages of the burning process. In London Brick Company works, manual labour is applied only where the job cannot be done by machinery. The operatives enjoy the best possible working conditions, and every facility for recreational activities.



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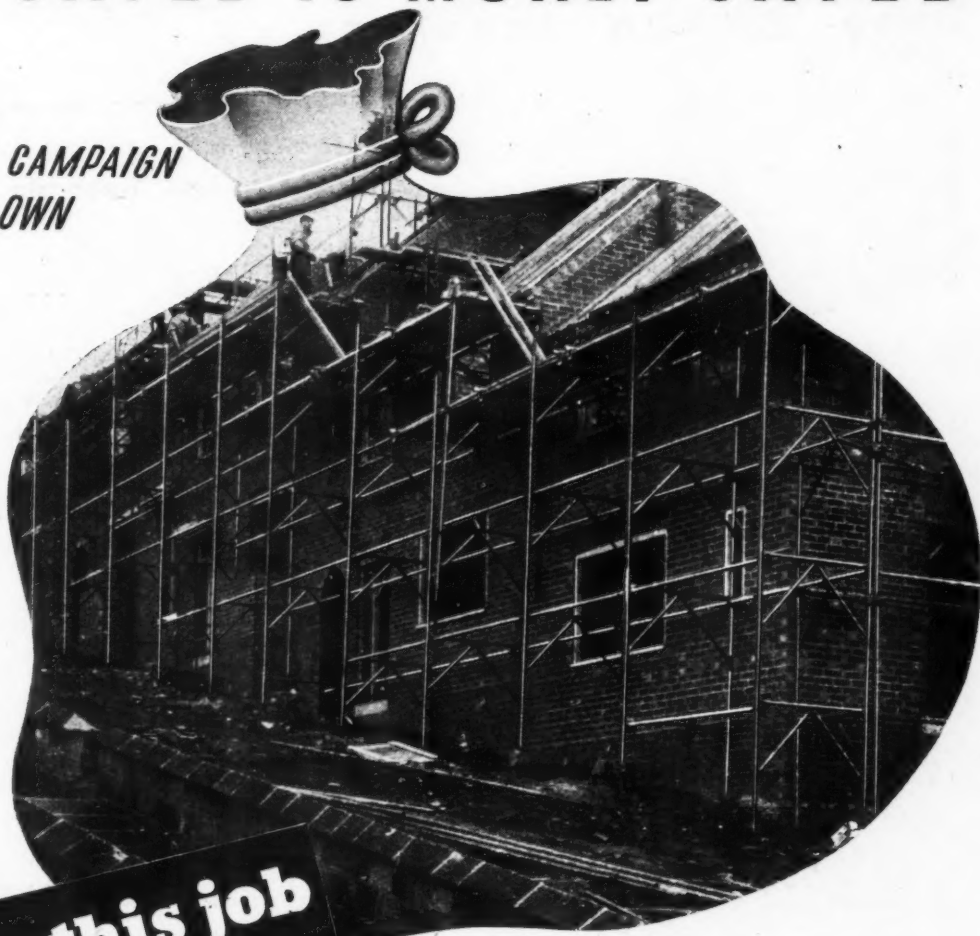


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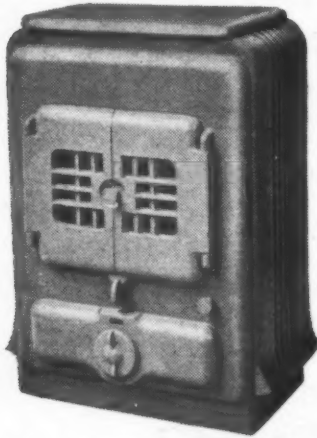
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Provides space heating for a room up to 2,000 cu. ft. and also sufficient hot water for average household requirements. Width 20½", Height 26½", Depth 11½".



## 2B INSET STOVE

Has been designed for Government Housing Schemes and is available for domestic hot water and simple 'background' heating installations. Width 18½", Height 25", Depth 9½". (Behind Front).

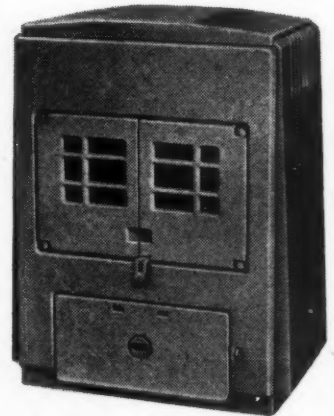
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## 3d INSET STOVE

Is suitable for space heating, hot water and 'background' heating schemes. It also has doors which disappear into the body of the stove when opened. Width 20½", Height 28½", Depth 13" (Behind Front).

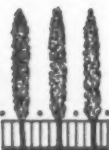
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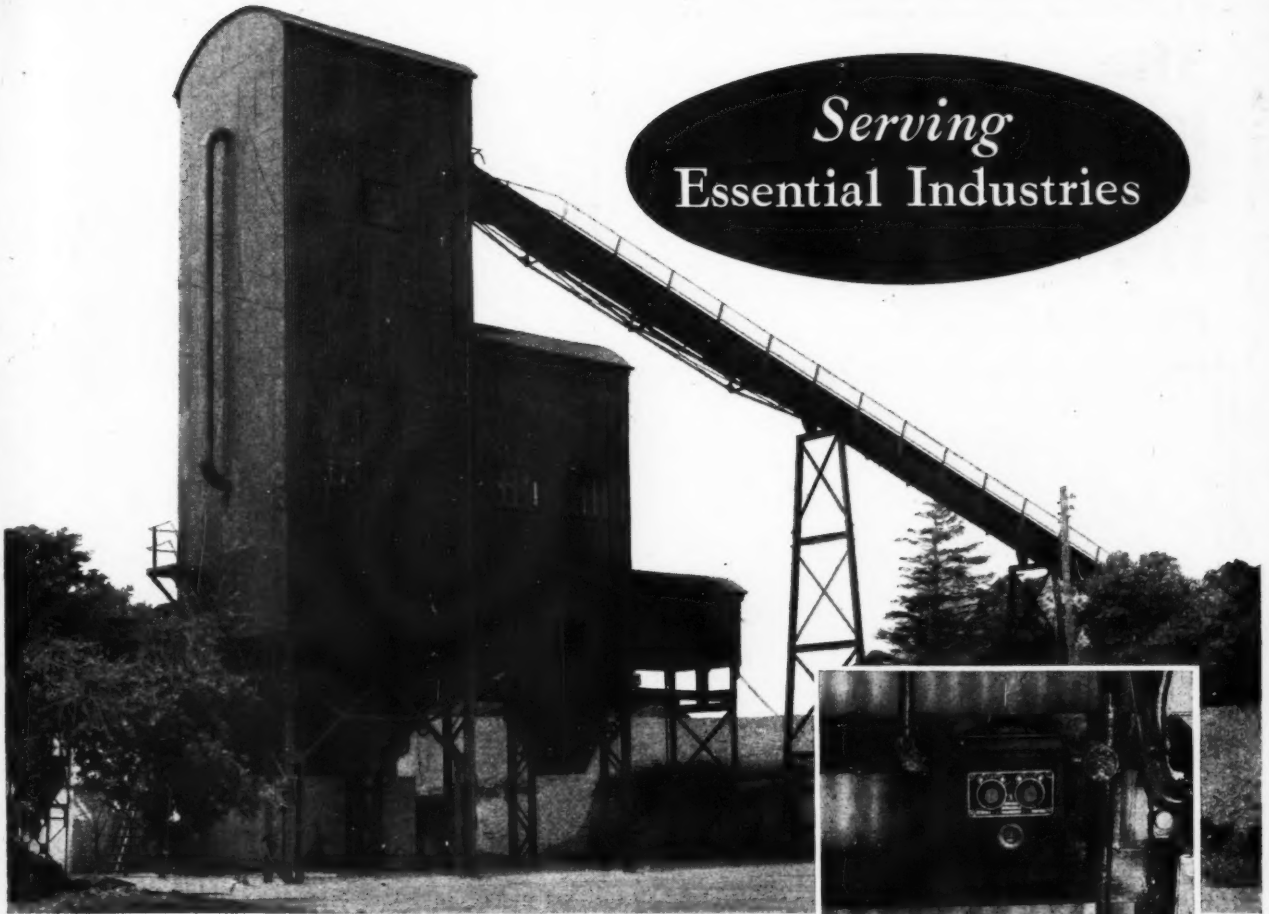
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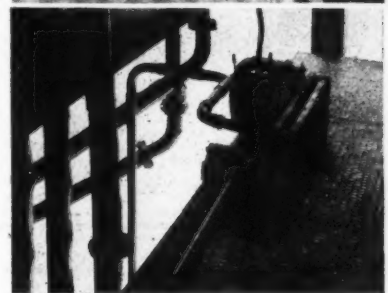
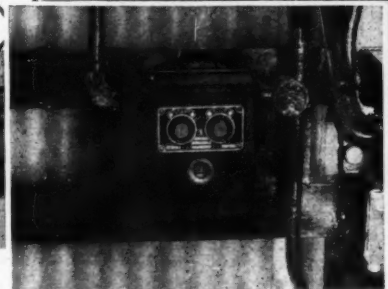


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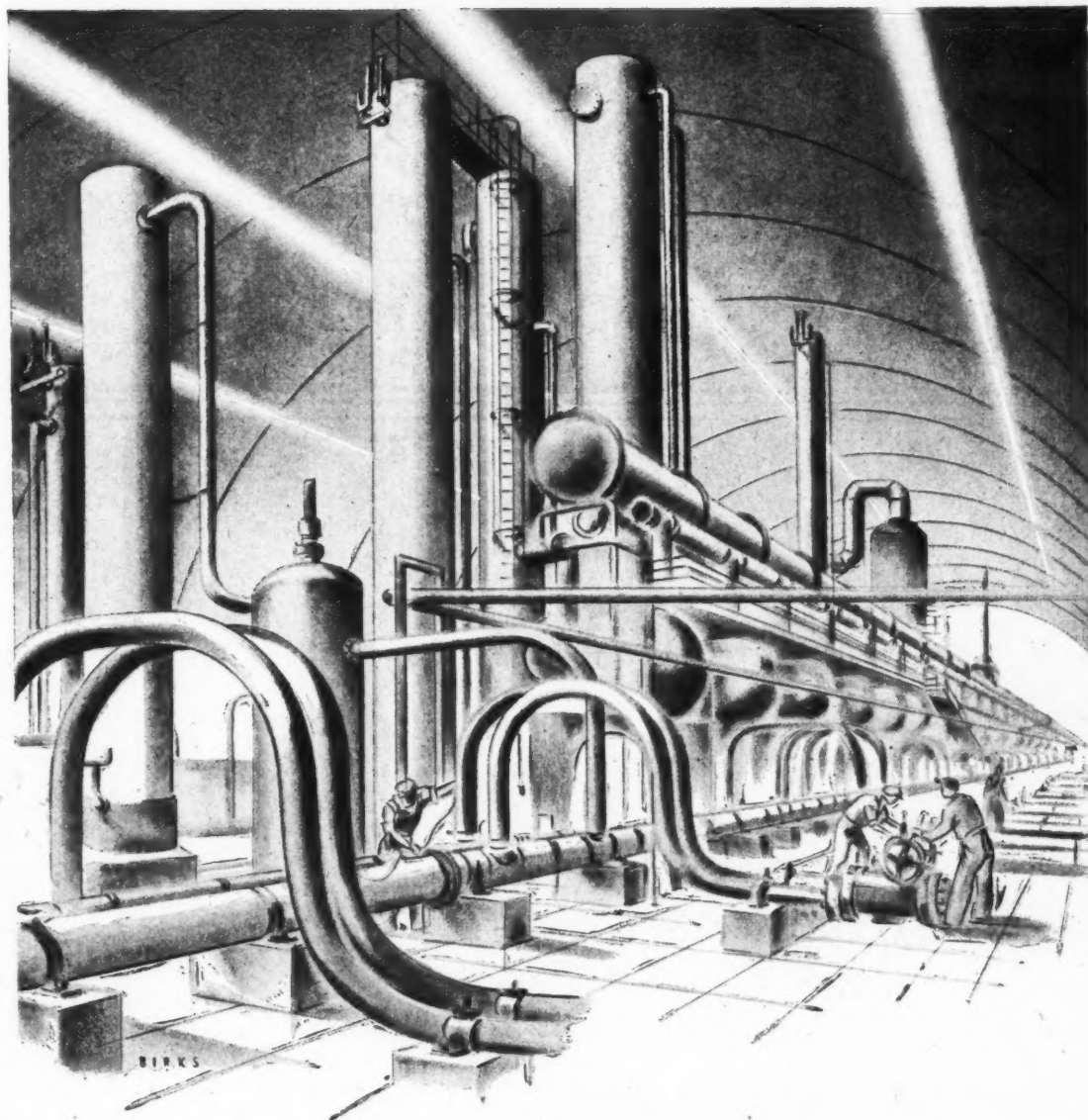
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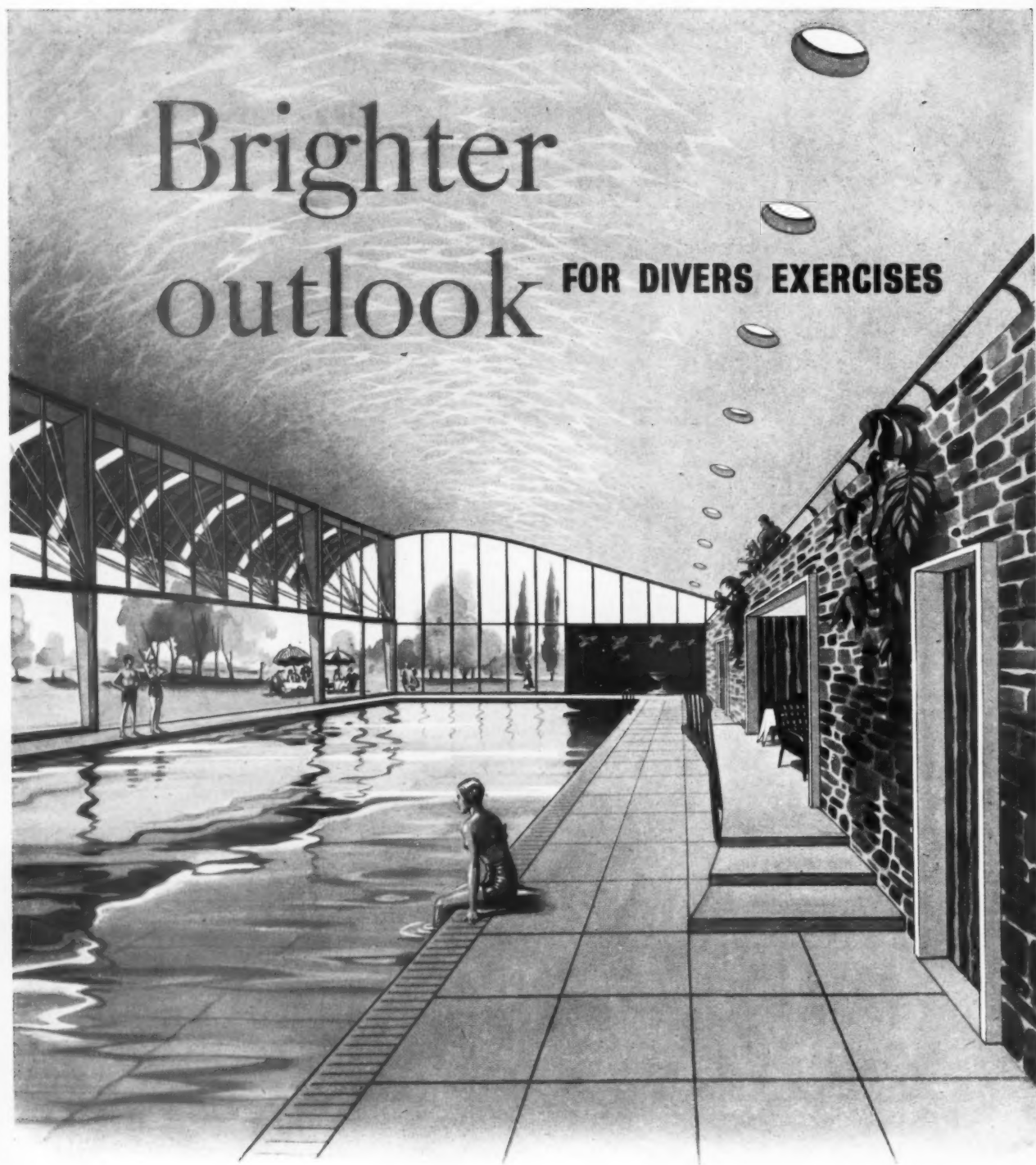
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In common with every other periodical this JOURNAL is rationed to a small part of its pre-war needs of paper. Thus a balance has to be struck between circulation and number of pages. We regret that unless a reader is a subscriber we cannot guarantee that he will get a copy of the JOURNAL. Newsagents now cannot supply the JOURNAL except to a "firm order."

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## DIARY FOR FEBRUARY MARCH AND APRIL

Titles of exhibitions, lectures and papers are printed in italics. In the case of papers and lectures the authors' names come first. Sponsors are represented by the initials as given in the glossary of abbreviations on the front cover.

**CARDIFF.** *International Exhibition of Book Design.* At the Castle Library, Cardiff. (Sponsor, A.C.G.B.) UNTIL FEB. 7

**LONDON.** *Exhibition of Soviet Architecture.* At the RIBA, 66, Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsor, the Society for Cultural Relations with the USSR.) MAR. 3

*Hemel Hempstead New Town Exhibition.* At the Planning Centre, 28, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2. (Sponsor, TCPA.) 10 a.m. to 6.30 p.m., Mondays to Fridays. FEB. 5-17

*Exhibition of West Indian Scenes and Building.* At the RIBA, 66 Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsor, RIBA.) UNTIL FEB. 7

G. Grenfell Baines. *The Lighting of Architecture.* At the School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, Gower Street, W.C.1. (Sponsors, IES and ASB.) 6 p.m. FEB. 10

Discussion. *Housing Design and Layout.* This will be in connection with the MOH Exhibition on Housing Design and Layout. At the Housing Centre, 13, Suffolk Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, HC.) Buffet lunch, 12.45 p.m.-1.15 p.m., 2s. 6d. Talk, 1.15 p.m.-2.15 p.m. FEB. 10

**RIBA.** *Presentation of Medals and Prizes.* Professor Lionel B. Budden. *Address to Students.* At 66, Portland Place, W.1. (Sponsor, RIBA.) 6 p.m. FEB. 10

**LMBA Central Area No. 1 Sixty-Fourth Area General Meeting. At Derry & Toms Restaurant, Kensington High Street, W.8. (Sponsor, LMBA.) Luncheon 12.45 for 1 p.m. Meeting begins 2 p.m. FEB. 11**

Dr. F. G. Thomas. *Structural Engineering Research at the Building Research Station.* At the ISE, 11, Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, ISE.) 6 p.m. FEB. 12

*Industrial Design—Whose Responsibility?* A Symposium. Speakers: The Hon. Josiah Wedgwood, F. C. Hooper, Miss M. Tennant. At the RSA, John Adam Street, W.C.2. (Sponsor, DIA.) Buffet Luncheon 3s. 12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. FEB. 12

**MOH Exhibition.** *Housing Design and Layout.* Much of the material displayed at the Building Trades Exhibition at Olympia by MOH will be on view, including the plan for high density development. At the Housing Centre, 13, Suffolk Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, MOH.) UNTIL FEB. 14

Sir Alfred Clapham. *The Evolution of the Funeral Monument during the Middle Ages.*

At The Courtauld Institute of Art, 20, Portman Square, W.1. (Sponsor, The Courtauld Institute.) 5.30 p.m. FEB. 17

B. Boxall. *Airoh Aluminium Houses.* At the Housing Centre, 13, Suffolk Street, S.W.1. (Sponsor, HC.) Buffet lunch, 12.45 p.m.-1.15 p.m., 2s. 6d.; lecture, 1.15 p.m.-2.15 p.m., 6d. FEB. 17

*Exhibition of Art, Chiefly from the Dominions of India and Pakistan.* At the Royal Academy Galleries, Piccadilly. An exhibition of sculpture, painting, textiles, jewellery, furniture. 10-7. Sundays 2-7. Admission 1s. 6d. UNTIL FEB. 29

*Building Contractors' Plant. The Problems Associated with Its Use.* A course of lecture discussions. Feb. 11, A. G. Raven, *The General Foreman's View* (i). Feb. 18, Howard V. Lobb, *The Architect's View*. Feb. 25, Norman E. Wates, *The Contractor's View* (ii). March 3, H. E. Hodgson, *The Plant Manager's View* (ii). March 10, A. G. Buck, *The General Foreman's View* (ii). At the LCC Brixton School of Building, Ferndale Road, S.W.4. 7.0 p.m. Wednesday evenings. UNTIL MAR. 10

**MANCHESTER.** P. O. Reece. *Timber as an Engineering Material.* At the Institution of Constructional Engineers. (Sponsor, TDA.) 7 p.m. FEB. 13

**OXFORD.** R. T. Walters. *Recent Developments in the Design of Timber Structures.* Oxfordshire Society of Architects. (Sponsor, TDA.) 7 p.m. FEB. 12

### COMPETITIONS

*Art Competition and Exhibition of the XIV Olympiad, London, 1948.* Designs eligible: (a) Town planning, (b) Architectural designs. Entries will be limited to designs for sports grounds and to buildings intended for use in connection with sport only, and must be received between May 1 and June 11, 1948. Full particulars from the Organising Committee for the XIV Olympiad, London, 1948, 105, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

*Royal National Eisteddfod of Wales Architectural Competitions, 1948.* Competition 192 for a county college. Competition 193 for a neighbourhood unit layout. Assessors: C. F. Bates and T. Alwyn Lloyd. Premiums: £50 in each case. Conditions and entry forms from Rev. W. J. Samuel, General Secretary, 38, Dunraven Place, Bridgend. Entries to be submitted between June 5 and 14. JUNE 5-14

## NEWS

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No. 2765

February 5, 1948  
VOL. 107

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*Though no feature in the JOURNAL is without value for someone, there are often good reasons why certain news calls for special emphasis. The JOURNAL's starring system is designed to give this emphasis, but without prejudice to the unstarred items which are often no less important.*

★ means spare a second for this, it will probably be worth it.

★★ means important news, for reasons which may or may not be obvious.

Any feature marked with more than two stars is very big building news indeed.

### The LCC HOUSING OPERATIONS for the three months ended December 31 are dealt with in a report of the housing committee.

The report shows an improvement in the number of dwellings completed compared with the previous quarters of the year. During the three months 1,281 new and rebuilt permanent dwellings were completed compared with 1,649 for the first nine months, making a total of 2,930 for the year. These, with temporary houses brought into occupation and war damaged dwellings restored, brings the total of new dwellings provided during the year to 6,045. The housing committee are recommending the expenditure of £264,600 on the erection of six four-storey blocks of flats, comprising 148 dwellings, on the remaining two of the three Clapham Park sites, at Wandsworth. A supplementary estimate of £68,383 (making a total of £106,300) is to be submitted for 76 flats at the Marshalsea Estate, Southwark, and another of £37,650 (making a total of £175,200), for the erection of 99 dwellings at the Teesdale Estate, Bethnal Green.



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## From AN ARCHITECT'S Commonplace Book

**FOUR DIMENSIONAL ART.** [*From Land and Landscape, by Brenda Colvin (John Murray).*] Of all arts, architecture is perhaps best calculated to develop a power of thinking in three dimensions—a power of visualizing mental conceptions “in the round”—a most valuable and necessary power for anyone concerned with physical planning. In landscape design, however, the time-dimension calls for a further development of the powers of visualization, and this is apparent, not only where scale and physical proportions are concerned, but also in all cases where plans take time to develop or where seasonal and other changes occur. Like town-planning, landscape architecture is an art of four dimensions; and it provides a sure and comparatively easy approach to a four-dimensional habit of thought and of four-dimensional visualization, because its materials are never static. Trees take time to grow—their life is longer than that of man and many times longer than much of his building, created under current short-term policies. In addition, there is seasonal change, and all the constant alteration of growing things under the influence of environment.

★ *On January 26 Mr. JAMES W. R. ADAMS, V.P.T.P.I., F.R.G.S., F.I.L.A., County Planning Officer for Kent, gave a lecture at the Polytechnic School of Architecture, W.I., on COUNTY ORGANISATION UNDER THE 1947 ACT.*

The lecture was one of the first authoritative statements to be made on the working of the new Act. Mr. Adams was concerned mainly with the necessity of avoiding bureaucratic methods and of the County Authorities realising their responsibilities in exercising the vast powers with which the Act invests them. It makes them the virtual landlords of their areas. Decentralisation was essential, he said. A county planning organisation for large counties could not be successfully centralised in the county town; the unpopularity of complete centralisation would make the organisation unworkable, and county authorities were not unaware of this. Under the Act the planning operations can only be delegated to committees or sub-committees of the County Councils, and development control either to such committees or to County District Councils. It is probable that in large counties a combination of area sub-committees with delegated powers and limited delegation of development control to county district councils will be operated.

dustrialists for possible exploitation. A considerable volume of supporting documents in original German, and drawings, etc., are also available. Interested parties should consult TIDU, German Division, Board of Trade, 40, Cadogan Square, London, S.W.1, quoting references by report and page number where possible. Reports are available for reference at the Chief Public Libraries, Chambers of Commerce, Universities, and Professional and Scientific Institutions. Copies may also be purchased at His Majesty's Stationery Office.

*Methods of speeding the CONSTRUCTION OF NEW POWER-STATIONS are being considered by officials of the London and South-East Regional Board for Industry, industrialists, and trade union representatives who studied the extensive developments which are taking place at Littlebrook power-station.*

The Central Electricity Board considers that the speed of building electricity generating stations is now back to the pre-war rate. It is hoped that by 1950 there will be 34 new generating sets installed in the south-east region, ranging in capacity from 20,000 to 75,000 kw. each.

*A Committee, known as the EMERGENCY COMMITTEE OF PRACTISING ARCHITECTS (ECPA), has been formed to represent the interests of architects in private practice.*

The objects of the Committee are to investigate the position of such architects in this country, to make representations in the proper quarters and to take such steps as may be considered necessary or advisable to overcome the present difficulties. Those who are interested and willing to co-operate are invited to communicate, at once, with Miss M. E. Punt, the Secretary to the Committee, at 34, Gt. Ormond Street, London, W.C.1.

★ *The Minister of Health, Mr. Aneurin Bevan, has made two NEW APPOINTMENTS TO THE CENTRAL HOUSING ADVISORY COMMITTEE.*

They are: Mr. K. Marr-Johnson, F.R.I.C.S., member of the Council of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, and Mr. Steward Swift, M.B.E., Chief Sanitary Inspector to the Oxford City Council. They take the place of Mr. J. A. F. Watson, J.P., F.R.I.C.S., and Mr. B. S. Townroe, J.P., whose terms of office have expired. Lord Faringdon, Lady Megan Lloyd George, M.P., Sir Lancelot Keay, O.B.E., P.R.I.B.A., Sir Miles Mitchell, J.P., the Rev. St. John B. Groser, M.C., and Dr. J. Greenwood Wilson have been re-appointed to the Committee for a further term of three years.

*The release of reports on GERMANY'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS has been steadily maintained for over two years. 2,720 of these reports have so far been published and placed at the disposal of in-*



*An appeal for £1,000 has been made by the members of Dean Row Chapel, Wilmslow, in order to restore the roof and fabric of the seventeenth-century chapel. With the chapel are stables once used for the horses of worshippers who travelled some distance. The Rev. E. E. Wrigley is the Minister, and Mr. G. Milnes of Redesmere, Styal Road, Wilmslow, is treasurer of the fund.*



### *Photo Album : Industrial Building Without Unsightliness*

The Kvarholmen Flour Mills, on the edge of Stockholm, are a lesson in the siting of industrial buildings. They show how, with proper handling, industrial building need have none of the dirt and ugliness with which it has become associated in Western Europe. The flour mills rise from the landscape as cleanly and as pleasantly as a country house. The structure itself is a successful

combination of geometrical forms—almost an arrangement of children's bricks—devoid of unnecessary frills, but grouped with great art and making no pretence of being what it is not. It has a simplicity and strength very characteristic of the best Swedish work. The mills were designed by the Coöperative Architects' Office in 1930 for Kooperativa Forbundet.

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*The report of the working party set up in September last by Mr. George Tomlinson, the Minister of Education, to report on the ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL COUNCIL OF TECHNOLOGY, has been issued.*

The working party recommend that steps should be taken with as little delay as possible, to establish a National Council on Education for Industry and Commerce to advise the Minister on the national policy necessary for the full development of education in this sphere, stating: "At this time, as never before, there is a real need for well-trained craftsmen, technicians, technologists, scientists, research workers and managers. Such training calls for careful and concerted planning and it is evident that a national body is needed to give informed advice in order that development may proceed along sound lines." It is suggested that the functions of the council should include:—The planning of new developments, including National Colleges; the expansion of existing facilities; the improvement of accommodation and equipment; the development of research in colleges; the methods of examination and certification of studies; the provision of scholarship and awards; the preparation of reports; the co-ordination of the work of the Regional Advisory Councils and Regional Academic Boards which have already been set up. It should also maintain contact with industry and commerce and appropriate professional bodies and arrange consultation with the University Grants Committee and other appropriate bodies on matters relating to education of university standard. It would be necessary for the Council to appoint a Standing Committee to deal with detailed problems. For matters requiring specialised and expert consideration, Advisory Committees should be appointed to report to the Standing Committee. (HM Stationery Office, price 2d.)

*Mr. J. R. McKEE has been appointed PLANNING OFFICER to the Department of Health for Scotland.*

At present manager of Jackson & Blakely, a firm of Ulster architects, J. R. McKee was associated with R. Malcolmson in the formation of the Ulster Planning Group.



*Mr. J. R. McKee, appointed Planning Officer to the Department of Health for Scotland.*

## SIR CHARLES REILLY

THE news of Sir Charles Reilly's death on Monday will have been felt as a personal loss by an immense number of architects all over the world. Normally, when one man exercises so profound an influence on the architecture of his generation, it is through buildings he has himself designed. Or sometimes it is through his writings. But in Reilly's case it was simply through his personality; he had a genius for making a personal friend of everyone with whom he felt in sympathy and then infecting others with his own single-minded enthusiasm for what he believed was right. He would never rest while any good cause still needed his inspiration and support.

In the first instance, it was as a teacher that he impressed the architectural profession with his personality. He became famous as virtually the creator of the Liverpool School of Architecture and as the inspiration behind the endowment by Lord Leverhulme of the first chair of Civic Design to be established in any British University. The clearest proof of his great gifts as a teacher lies in the long list of names of men now famous in the architectural world who started their careers as his pupils at Liverpool. Some of them now occupy professorial chairs in their turn and are handing on the Professor's faith in a humane but essentially contemporary architecture to a newer generation. Reilly took a watchful pride in the achievements of his former pupils, delighting in their every success. It was his only vanity.

He liked to be referred to simply as Professor, in spite of his many subsequent honours and titles, and perhaps this was a sign that he realized that after he had left Liverpool he still remained, before anything else, an educationist. He continued to exercise a benevolent professorship, but now with the whole world of architecture as his classroom and with a teaching method compounded of his verve and versatility as a journalist, his urbanity as a public speaker, his stimulating example as architect and town-planner in his own right, his skill as a diplomatist and his untiring devotion as a correspondent—a correspondent, characteristically, for whom no one was so humble or remote that he would not take endless trouble to keep in touch with them, especially if they had at one time been his pupils.

In his capacity of journalist and critic he had specially close relations with THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, having indeed been editor in the magazine's early days. The JOURNAL will feel the loss of a most valued friend and colleague. The Professor's survey of the year's buildings in the JOURNAL's New Year number had become an institution; he had written it for twenty-three years. He did so for the last time only a month ago, when he was already a sick man.

One is accustomed to find that when men—even great men—pass middle age they become set in their ideas; their minds, though not necessarily less powerful, become less flexible and non-receptive to new ideas. But this did not happen to



Reilly. In fact it is perhaps the clue to the remarkable position he achieved that his mind always remained as young as ever. While he was applying his own energy to the task of keeping architecture alive to what the times demanded of it, he never ceased to study sympathetically what the young men were doing, and he was always willing to support their schemes with the great prestige of his name once he was convinced they were on the right lines. Latterly he was a tired man, for he had had a long and active innings. Yet, paradoxically, with his death it is the spirit of youth in architecture that has suffered the greatest loss.



*The Architects' Journal*

9, 11 and 13, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1

Phone: Whitehall 0611

## N O T E S & T O P I C S

### THE PROFESSOR

The sad news of Reilly's death comes just as the JOURNAL is going to press. I shall write about him next week. By that time the obituaries will have done their best—though it will not be an easy task—to pay proper tribute to all that he meant to the architectural world. But what they cannot possibly do is suggest what he meant to thousands of people individually.

I myself knew he was seriously ill—he had been so for some while—yet the news of his death was a shock. And there must be thousands of architects, scattered all over the world, to whom it will equally have been a personal shock—and by no means Liverpool men exclusively. For there is hardly a single province of the contemporary

architectural scene where his going will not leave a gap that no one can fill.

### GRAND INQUIRY

In a month or two the 1944 Town and Country Planning Act will give way to that of 1947. Although an Act (as Oscar Wilde said of brothers-in-law) does not call for much sentiment, the City Inquiry is giving a touch of colour to the last days of the '44 Act.

The Inquiry began on January 27 and is still continuing as I write. It is to decide whether 272 acres of the City's gold-soaked 660 are to be liable to compulsory purchase for redevelopment as a whole; over 330 objectors lined up at the starting tape; MOTCP laid on its Chief Inspector; and the Inquiry was held in Guildhall. One felt it was not the least of Guildhall's historic occasions. Between the scorched walls and those astonishing climbing, twining monuments (in which hauntingly mutilated figures sit on anchors and fondle beehives), one heard "the City" fighting for power to acquire compulsorily lands which quite often had been in the same hands for centuries, in order to carry out a plan which includes revolutionary things like floor space control and the Daylighting Code. It is pleasing that it should be the City that is leading the world in setting new standards for offices and commercial buildings.

Planners and architects were also able to see giants of the Bar exercising on ground where in some degree they could take their measure. It was far better than most plays (and the dull patches were no more numerous, although, of course, a bit longer). Like actors, the figures of the Bar tend to have their little distinctions: the long watchchain,

the uncut hair, the strong frown enable them to stand out among lesser men.

Sir Walter Monckton, for the Corporation and distinguished by no eccentricity, was in some degree the producer of the show, but even if the cast was much more unruly than is common in film studios, I doubt whether any producer could for so long be so smilingly, gently hospitable. All seemed welcome, all, one was made to feel, were most charming people, quite charming... although, of course, they had no case.

It would be unjust to our own profession to say that Sir Walter Monckton and Mr. Robertson had to resist 330 onslaughts unaided. Virtually the Corporation's only witness was Professor Holford (who with Dr. Holden prepared the City Plan). He was the target of nearly 40 counsel in cross-examination—not to mention solicitors and objectors who appeared in person—and it was predicted that he might be in the box for 20 hours during the hearing. This is a most formidable ordeal and Astragal hastens to present his bouquet before, as is probable, the Bar present theirs.

### CAMBRIDGE

As Professor Holford's work on the City comes near the end of its first and main stage, he is entering another cemetery of reputations. The Cambridgeshire County Council have appointed him as their planning consultant, with particular reference to the preparation of a plan for the town of Cambridge and its neighbourhood. The appointment (in anticipation of the County's new planning powers) has been made in agreement with the University and the Borough.

### PUBLIC BARMAN

Railway sandwiches being what they are, it was to be expected that the most publicised British Railways appointment would be that of Lord Inman, who, as Chairman of the Hotel and Catering Board, will be responsible for the improvement of railway refreshment rooms and the elimination of the railway bun.

Equally important, however, and one more likely to provide immediately





City Enquiry: the scene in the Guildhall. See Astragal's note.

visible results, is the appointment of Christian Barman as Public Relations Officer. After a successful career with Frank Pick at London Transport and a couple of years with the GWR, this deceptively gentle-looking ex-editor of the AJ now becomes virtually design-director to British Railways, advising the executive on all matters from the printing of tickets to the layout of dining cars. The possibilities of this job are tremendous, and it is most encouraging to know that a man has been chosen who can be trusted to make the fullest and best uses of them.

#### THE DAYLIGHTING CODE

As was pointed out in last week's leader, MOTCP's new proposals for ensuring good standards of daylight in central areas will probably cause a considerable stir when their effect is realised by developers, architects and those who administer the various building regulations.

These proposals, as outlined in the Central Areas Handbook, are based on a study by MOTCP and BRS of the building forms which assist production of good daylighting and those which don't. The chief result has been to make quite clear what many architects have long suspected—that the normal city street is a bad thing from the point of view of good daylighting. Buildings should not rise sheer from the building

line to a considerable height, but should be set back as far as possible as soon as possible. Secondly, buildings should not have a uniform roof line; they should be alternately high and low.

It is a sign of the stirring planning times in which we live that the Ministry did not allow itself to be deflected by this discovery into recommending a few minor improvements in the customary methods of development. Instead, it decided upon a reasonable daylight standard with which every building ought to comply, and then set to work to see how to ensure that every new building would enable this standard to be obtained in neighbouring buildings.

The recommended tests do this. A building may be either of customary form—e.g., built high on the street front and low behind—or it may be built high in the centre and set back on the street front at low level. Whichever or whatever its form, if it passes the tests it will do. Naturally a building which is of a good daylighting form passes the test far more easily than one that is not.

Where the block form of new buildings on a plot of some size, say from an acre upwards, can be determined as part of a single design, there would seem to be no difficulty and great

advantage in applying the code. Once block form had been determined, the several buildings could be designed in detail and built independently. Re-development under the Code of a single plot, or a few scattered plots, among existing and fairly new buildings would be much more difficult. It may be that Planning Authorities will require the Code to be applied where a whole street block is being redeveloped and will call for a substantial improvement on existing standards in the case of single plot redevelopment.

ASTRAGAL

## LETTERS

John Gloag

Karl Heinz Petersson

### W. R. Lethaby

SIR,—Astragal's note about W. R. Lethaby in your issue of January 29, is an appropriate reminder of the educational significance of Lethaby's work as a writer. It is sometimes forgotten that he was not only an architect with an original mind and a practised pen, but an archaeologist of distinction, and that two of his historical books on London, published in 1902 and 1923, disclosed a refreshingly imaginative approach to that study. The first, *London Before the Conquest*, supplied a new incentive to students of archaeology and demonstrated that the "dry as dust" school was becoming outmoded. The second, *Londinium*, concerned with the arts, crafts and architecture of Roman London, was a well documented amplification of some sections of the earlier book.

Twenty-two of his papers and essays were collected in *Form in Civilisation*, issued by the Oxford University Press in 1922; but many more repose in the back files of technical and professional periodicals and the journals of learned societies, awaiting republication in book form. A complete edition of Lethaby's writings is long overdue: when the paper shortage ends, some enterprising publisher could perform a great service to education by issuing all his works. Meanwhile, let us hope that the withdrawal of Lethaby's volume on *Architecture* in the Home University Library—perhaps the best short book ever written on the subject—may be compensated by its reappearance in a cheaper edition.

East Sheen.

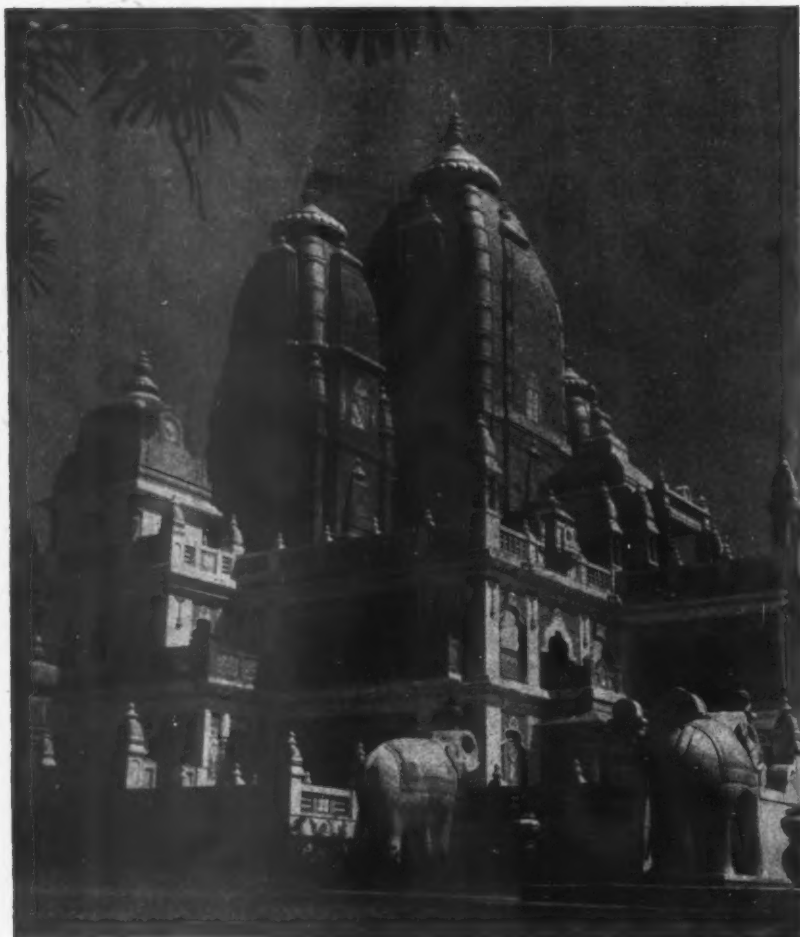
JOHN GLOAG.

### Correspondent Wanted

SIR,—I would be very much obliged if you could grant me your support in getting some connection to British architects. I am a German architect, aged 28, experienced in all branches of building-trade, with very good knowledge in common and technical English language. I ask for correspondence with British architects, to discuss all problems of modern architecture in England and Germany, and to exchange British and German architectural periodicals and books.

KARL HEINZ PETERSSON.  
Osnabrück, Laischaftstrasse 61, Germany.

## THE TEMPLE OF LAKSHMINARAYAN In Parliament



Although this recently completed temple has been designed by a modern Indian architect, it is of interest to note how closely the temple follows the traditional Northern Brahman style. The central vimana, or tower, surrounded by reduced copies of its form, is typical of these temples, and is similar in shape to the tower of Jaina temples. The statues of elephants and rhinoceros are a distinctive sign of the Jaina saints. The temple has been given to New Delhi by Mr. Birla, an Indian business man. The temple and garden ornaments are built of concrete with the indigenous red sandstone and marble of India. Above, the temple; left, a statue of a rhinoceros in concrete. Below, ornaments in the temple gardens and courtyard.



Returning to Westminster after the Christmas recess M.P.'s were gratified to note the progress which has been made in the rebuilding of their debating chamber. Work is proceeding at high pressure, with arc lights illuminating the site after dark and German prisoners of war assisting. It is expected that the House will be opened before the end of the Labour Government's Parliamentary life. Members of both Houses will greet this with relief, for there is serious overcrowding at Westminster. Not only will the Commons have more room but the Lords will then be able to move back to their proper quarters.

While the Commons' new home was rapidly assuming recognisable shape, the Minister of Works, Mr. C. W. Key, was being questioned in Parliament last week about a very different kind of building—black market. Mr. A. E. Edwards (Lab. — Middlesbrough E.) wanted to know what evidence he had of any marked reduction in the amount of illegal building since an Order was introduced last March, increasing the maximum penalties and prescribing minimum penalties for infringements of the regulations. He also asked whether any further steps were contemplated to curb illegal building. Mr. Key assured him there had been no marked change in the number of contraventions brought to notice since the penalties were increased and added that no further measures were in mind at present.

Questions about the building work in connection with the forthcoming Olympic Games were put by Mr. Boyd-Carpenter (Con. — Kingston-upon-Thames) and the Minister disclosed that building licences to the value of about £91,000 had been granted. The Ministry of Works was also carrying out work at Richmond Park, for the benefit of the Olympic Games Committee, at an estimated cost of £35,000. When Mr. Charles Smith (Lab.—Colchester) asked whether he intended to concentrate the brickmaking industry in order to save fuel, Mr. Key's answer was brief and to the point. "No," he said.

For two days during the week the Commons were preoccupied with the committee stage of the Requisitioned Land and War Works Bill, a complicated measure dealing with the acquisition and retention of land by the Service departments. Service demands on the land and property of Britain is a subject about which many Members on both sides of the House feel strongly, and there were protests during the long and rather dull discussion at the way in which the departments concerned insisted on clinging to valuable acres which could be used for agricultural, housing and recreational purposes. The Bill eventually got through its committee stage late on Wednesday night, thus taking another step forward on the journey to the Statute Book.

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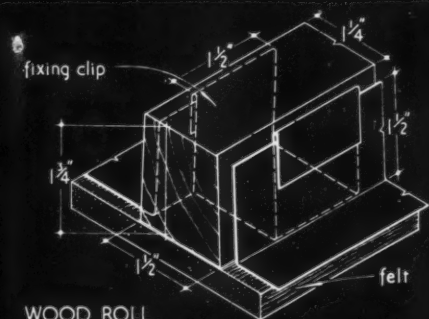
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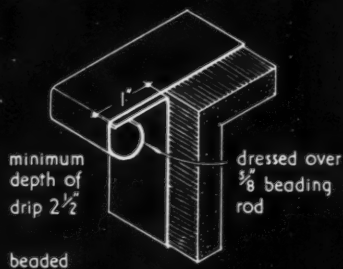
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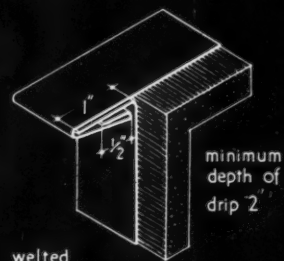




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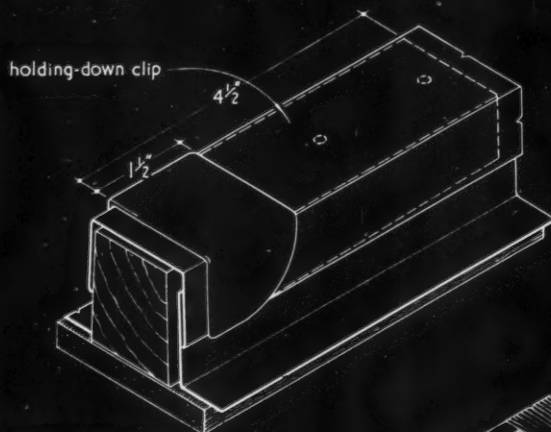


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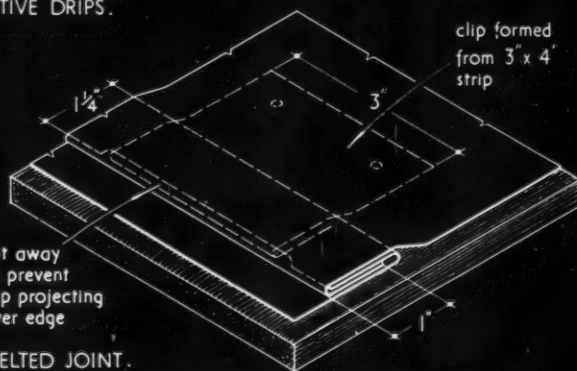


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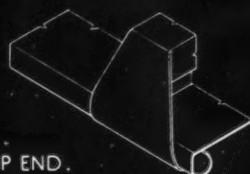
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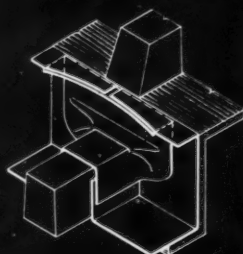
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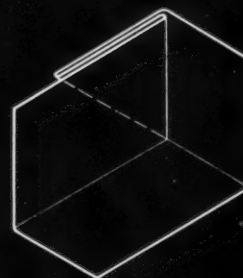
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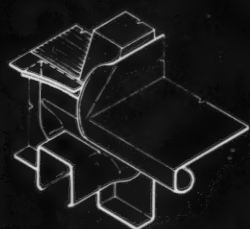
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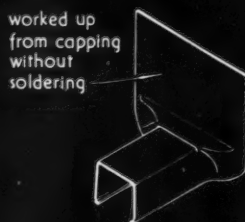
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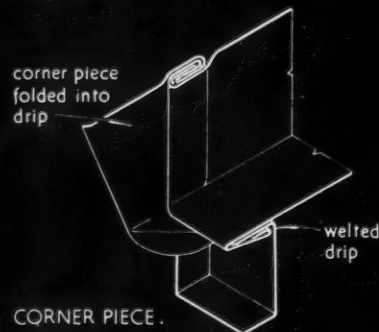
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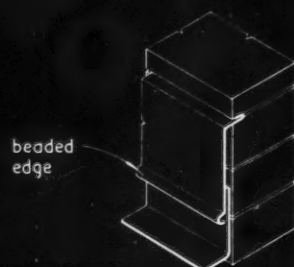
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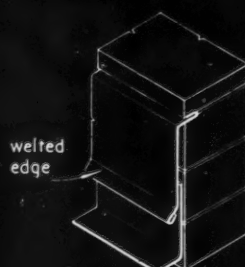
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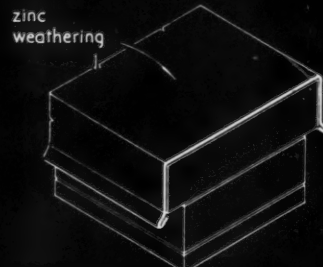
CORNER PIECE.



ALTERNATIVE FLASHINGS.



welded edge



PARAPET CAPPING.

## 10.J2 ZINC ROLL-CAP ROOFING: MISCELLANEOUS DETAILS

This Sheet is the second of a series and illustrates miscellaneous structural details for roll-cap roofing as applied to flat and pitched roofs. Details should be read in conjunction with the general construction details of flat and pitched roofs shown on Sheet 10.J1.

### Wood Roll

The standard English wood roll is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. high,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. across the base, tapering to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. across the top. Rolls are spaced at centres about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. less than the width of the sheet. The sides of the sheets are bent up  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. against the rolls, a clearance of  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. being allowed between the bottom of the turn-up and the roll for expansion of the metal. Clips are spaced at 3 ft. 6 in. centres, fixed under each roll and bent to grip turned-up side edges of sheets, each side being held by at least two clips.

### Capping to Wood Roll

The roll and edges of sheets are covered by capping in not more than 6 ft. lengths. Edges of capping are feinted to grip side of sheets to prevent water rising by capillary action. A clip  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in. long with a  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. turn-back is nailed over the top end of the lower length of capping and the upper length is fitted into the turn-back.

### Stop End

This is formed at the lower end of capping and is worked up from the capping without the use of solder.

### Saddle Piece

This is worked up from the capping where the roll meets an upright surface, as at drips and parapet walls.

### Welted Joint

The welt is formed by bending back  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. of the top end of the sheet and securing by clips—two on each sheet—made from strip, 3 in. by 4 in., bent to shape and nailed to roof boarding. The bottom end of the sheet above is then turned back 1 in. and fitted into the fold on the lower sheet.

### Drip

This may be either welted or beaded. Welted drips should be not less than 2 in. deep, and beaded drips not less than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. deep.

### Half Stop

This is formed at the lower end of the side turn-up of the sheet where the end of the sheet is beaded, welted or turned down.

### Dog Ear

A dog ear is formed at the corner of a sheet where the side turn-up meets the end turn-up. If it is to fit in a corner, as against a parapet wall, it is beaten flat against the turn-up as illustrated on the face of this Sheet. Where it occurs against a wood roll the projecting ear is left to fit behind the end of the roll.

### Corner Piece

This is used where drips finish against upright surfaces. With welted drips the corner piece is folded into the

double welt, with beaded drips the bead must first be flattened into a welt.

### Ridge

A ridge on a zinc roof is formed by means of a wood roll covered with standard capping. The roll is similar in shape to other wood rolls but is not less than 3 in. high and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. across the base tapering to  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. across the top. It must be of sufficient height to allow the ridge capping to clear the roof capping beneath. The upper end of the roof sheet is turned up 3 in. against the ridge and the capping fixed over the turn-up, the ridge capping being secured by holding down clips.

### Verge

This should be finished by weathering with a suitable drop apron to cover exposed woodwork. If a wood moulding is used, the apron should be carried down over the first member.

### Flashing

This is made in 7 ft. or 8 ft. lengths, girth approximately 6 in. varying according to the position in which it is being used. It should be turned into the wall at least  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. and firmly wedged with zinc, lead or hardwood wedges at not more than 2 ft. centres, and then pointed up. A small bead formed on the tucked-in edge ensures a tighter fit.

The lower edge laps the turn-up of the roof sheet by 2 in. and is stiffened by forming a  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. dia. bead or a  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. flat fold set out slightly from the wall. Flashing is lapped at least 2 in. in the direction of the fall, or along flats in the direction away from the prevailing wind.

Stepped flashing is constructed in a similar manner but having a slightly greater girth, approximately 7 in.

### Apron and Turn Down

When dressed down over an edge, such as on a door hood, the free edge of the apron should be strengthened by a fold or bead in the same manner as when flashing.

### British Standard

B.S. 849 : 1939—Plain sheet zinc roofing—should be consulted on all matters connected with the specification of zinc sheets for building and the approved method of laying.

### Further Information

The Zinc Development Association maintains a workshop for the production of models and prototypes of zinc roofing work and is available to answer questions and advise on technical problems dealing with this subject generally.

Publications are available on request.

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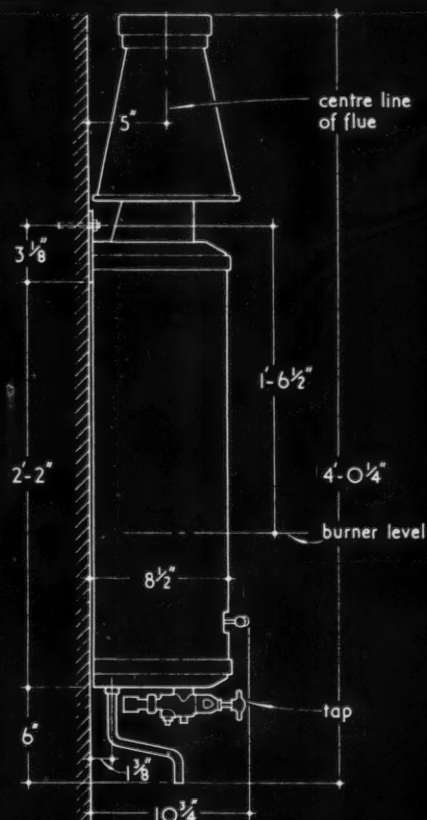
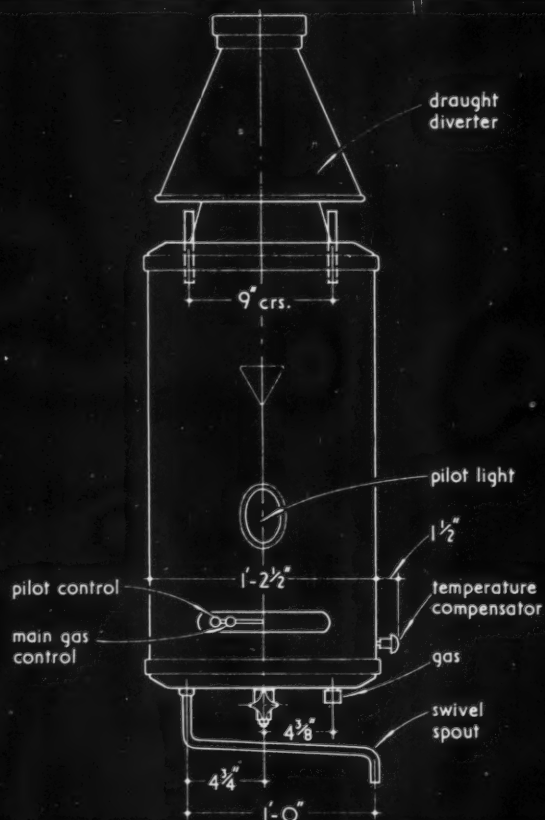
Zinc Development Association.

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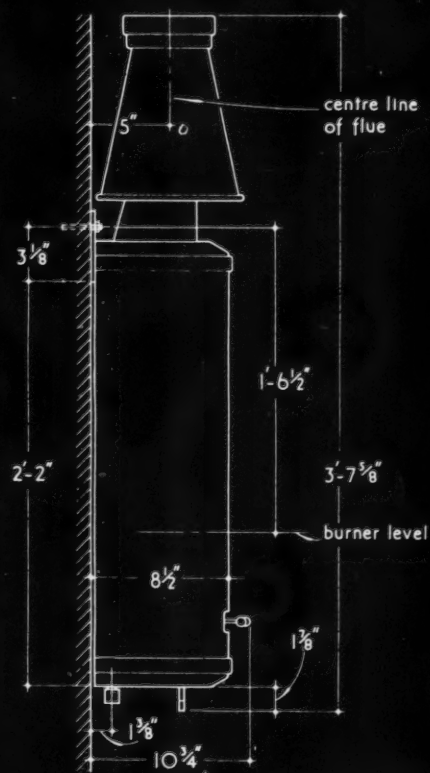
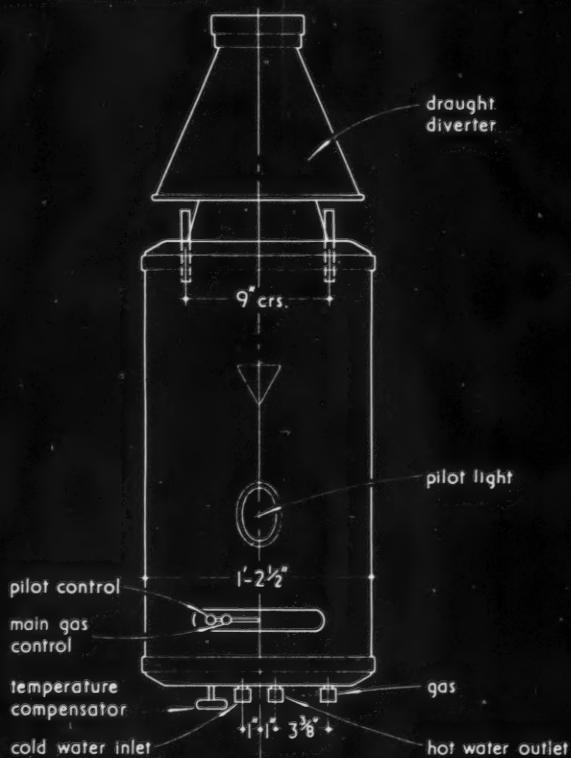








TYPE SG.32/1 LARGE SINGLE POINT HEATER WITH SWIVEL SPOUT providing hot water supply to bath and adjacent basin, or large sink, etc.



TYPE NEA.32/6 MULTI-POINT HEATER providing hot water supply to bath, basin and kitchen sink, or three cloakroom basins, etc.

## 32.C20 ASCOT INSTANTANEOUS GAS WATER HEATERS

This Sheet describes Ascot instantaneous gas water heaters.

**Type SG. 32/1 :** This heater is designed to provide a single point hot water supply to a bath by means of a swivel spout outlet which can also serve an adjacent bathroom basin. Where the available spouts (12 in., 18 in. and 24 in.) are not of sufficient length to serve two fittings, details of an alternative outlet are available on application to the manufacturers.

**Type S.G. 32/1** is an open outlet pressure operated heater, and must on no account be connected to any restriction in the form of taps, valves, piping or fittings other than those recommended by the manufacturers. (See subsequent Sheets in this series.)

**Type NEA. 32/6 :** This heater is designed to provide multi-point hot water supply to the hot taps at bath, basin, and kitchen sink. It will serve three cloakroom basins in schools, offices, etc., and also two showers or a 'Quickspray' Wash Fountain. (See subsequent Sheets in this series.) Where a solid fuel fired boiler is installed, the heater may be connected as an alternative hot water system, immediately available for use when the boiler supply is not required. (See subsequent Sheets in this series.)

#### Characteristics

**Output :** 1,300 B.Th.U./minute,  
or 3.25 gal./min. raised through 40° F.,  
or 2.2 gal./min. raised through 60° F.,  
or 1.3 gal./min. raised through 100° F.

**Input :** 1,625 B.Th.U./minute,  
or 3.25 cu. ft./min. of 500 C.V. gas.

#### Components

**Automatic valve :** Prevents gas passing to the burner unless a predetermined minimum flow of water is flowing through the heater.

**Heating body :** Coil-cooled combustion chamber and two-stage finned type heat exchanger.

**Burner :** Luminous pinhole type, incorporating pilot safety device.

**Main gas and pilot cocks :** Interlocking.

**Draught diverter :** Supplied integral with the heater, with socket for 5 in. internal diameter flue.

**Hot tap and outlet spout :** Fitted to type SG. 32/1 heater. Chromium plated swivel spout, standard 12 in. ; non-standard at extra cost, 18 in. and 24 in.

**Summer/winter temperature compensator :** Ensures that approximately the same maximum temperature is available throughout the year irrespective of seasonal variations in the inlet water temperature.

#### Finish

White vitreous enamel. Visible fittings chromium and nickel plated.

#### Installation

**Position :** Grouting bolts and hanging brackets are supplied, and the heater should be suspended so that the burner level is approximately 4 ft. 9 in. from the floor to facilitate regulation and maintenance, due allowance being made for an adequate intake of air. In the case of type NEA. 32/6, the heater should be installed as close as possible to the most frequently used draw-off tap, normally at the kitchen sink, the actual location being compromised with the necessity for an efficient flue installation.

**Gas :** Connection :  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. tapered B.S.P. male thread.  
**Supply pipe :** Up to 15 ft. from the meter— $\frac{3}{4}$  in. int. dia.  
15-30 ft. from the meter—1 in. int. dia.  
Over 30 ft. from the meter—1 $\frac{1}{4}$  in. int. dia.

**Meter :** Rated capacity to be not less than 200 cu. ft. per hour in addition to requirements for all other gas appliances.

**Stop cock :** Must be fitted in the supply line close to the heater to facilitate maintenance.

**Water :** Preferably from tank supply. Permission must be obtained from the Water Authority if mains supply is chosen, when the minimum pressure required is 5 lb./sq. in.

#### Tank :

**Type SG. 32/1**—Minimum head required 8/10 ft. measured vertically from the level of the water in the tank to the spout outlet.

**Type NEA. 32/6**—Minimum head required 10/12 ft. measured vertically from the level of the water in the tank to the highest draw-off point.

#### Connection :

**Type SG. 32/1**— $\frac{1}{2}$  in. tapered B.S.P. male thread.  
**Type NEA. 32/6**— $\frac{3}{4}$  in. tapered B.S.P. male thread.

#### Supply pipe :

Mains— $\frac{1}{2}$  in. to  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.

Tank— $\frac{3}{4}$  in. to 1 in.

Dependent on the head of water and length of run.

**Stop cock** (of pattern approved by Water Authority) must be fitted in the cold water supply close to the heater to facilitate maintenance.

#### Flue

A flue is required ; 5 in. internal diameter asbestos cement flue pipe to be used. For detailed information on the design of flues, see subsequent Sheets in this series.

#### Compiled from information supplied by :

Ascot Gas Water Heaters, Ltd.

Head Office : 43, Park Street, London, W.1.

Telephone : Grosvenor 4491.

Works : Ascot Works, Neasden, London, N.W.10.

Telephone : Willesden 5121.

Telegrams : Gascot, Phone, London.

Branch Offices : Belfast, Birmingham, Bournemouth, Bristol, Cambridge, Glasgow and Manchester.

**PHYSICAL PLANNING SUPPLEMENT**

In his foreword to the publication of the Master Plan for the new town of Harlow, recently issued by His Majesty's Stationery Office, Sir Ernest Gowers, Chairman of the Development Corporation, says "This Master Plan has been devised by Mr. Gibberd for . . . a town in rural Essex. It is presented fully, with ample exposition of the problems by which he was confronted and how he proposes to solve them. His aim has been to give everyone who studies it all material necessary for forming his own judgment." In the following pages, the reader will be able to examine the main framework of the plan upon which some comments are made. From the photographs of the models some idea of Mr. Gibberd's views on how the new town centre should be conceived architecturally may also be gained. Right, a view of the town from the south-west. One of the town radial roads leads to the town centre through the main central valley. In the foreground is a group of Residential Areas (indicated by the lightest tone).



# HARLOW NEW TOWN

## THE MASTER PLAN BY FREDERICK GIBBERD

The fourth of the new towns\* is sited in an area possessing many delightful natural characteristics. It is well wooded, with gentle hills and valleys, the latter watered by Todd Brook, Parndon Brook and Canons Brook. The River Stort bounds the area on the north side. The site is 6,320 acres and could be walked round in a good day's tramp. The perimeter of the area developed by the plan is somewhat less than this, as the planner has been guided by his conviction that no part of the town should straggle too far from the centre, and this centre falls naturally not far from the main bus and railway stations which are near the middle of the northern boundary of the site. The town therefore will take a roughly semi-circular shape.

The northern boundary of the site is formed by the proposed Norwich radial Motorway, which is to run more or less parallel with the railway and the River Stort, which is navigable. The north-east industrial area is therefore provided with road, rail and water transport. There is comparatively little existing building in the area, and full use is made of the topography to form a definite landscape pattern. The Todd Brook valley

is left in its natural state, and is connected to two long tongues of the agricultural land which project into the town from the east and the west.

### the basic pattern

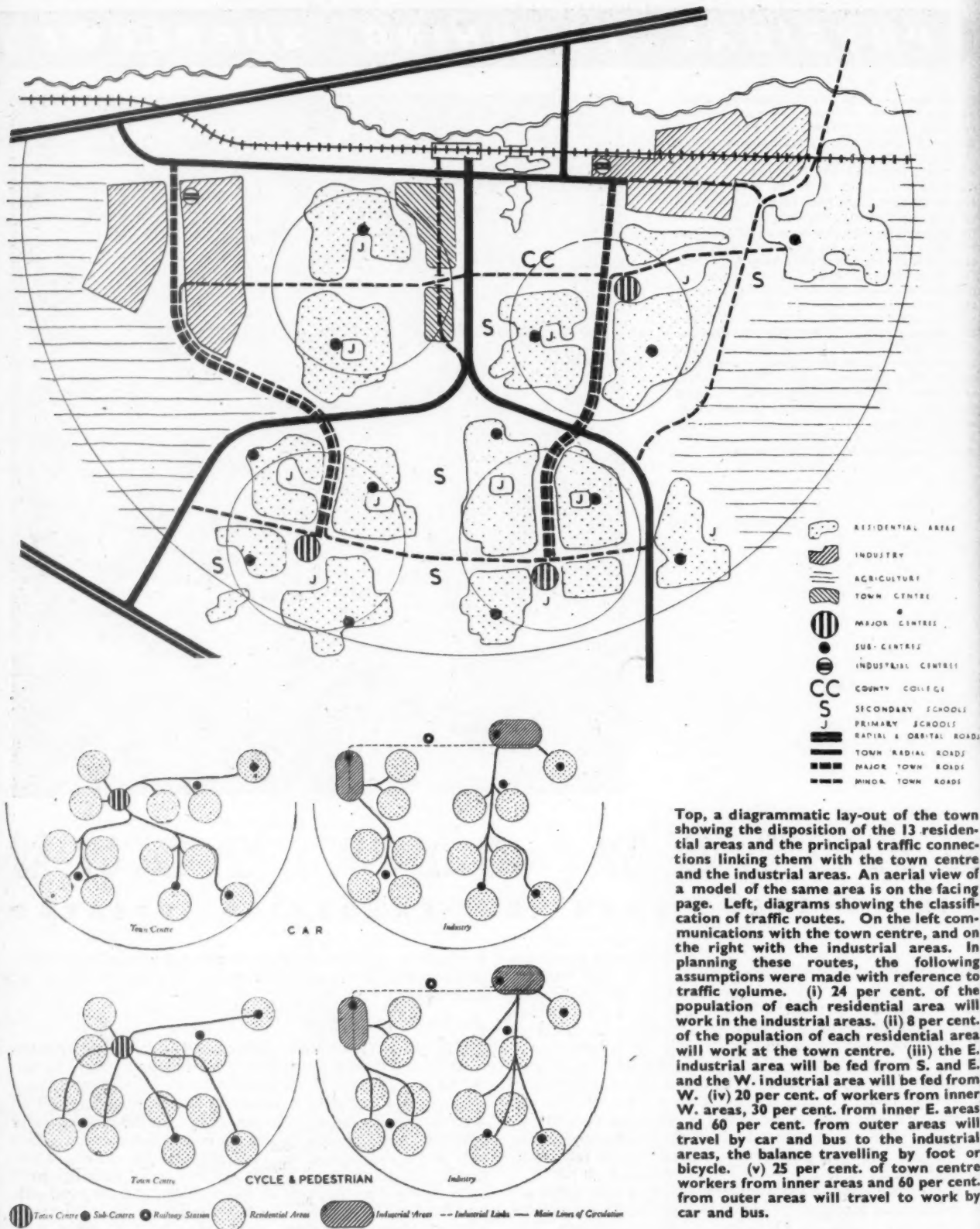
In the past problems of planning and civic design have too often been regarded as capable of solution on a purely technical basis. The communications network—the street pattern—designed to provide a maximum number of houses to a given length of road, and the convenient placing of sewers and other services have too frequently been the conditioning factors in planning proposals. At Harlow, the existing topography and living, work, recreation and social activities have been regarded as the basis of the problem, and the road pattern has been designed to serve the needs of the inhabitants, and is subservient to the community lay-out rather than determining it.

"A basic internal road pattern of radial roads coming in from the south corners between the Residential Areas and meeting at the Town Centre, plus an East to West Industrial and Station connection on the base line.

North to South connections between the Housing Areas and Factories are necessary. Secondary North to South roads are therefore introduced intersecting the centres of radials at right angles,

\* The other three are Stevenage (A.J., September 12, 1946, p. 187); Hemel Hempstead (A.J., October 9, 1947, p. 312 and 317-20), and Crawley (A.J., December 18, 1947, p. 541).





Top, a diagrammatic lay-out of the town showing the disposition of the 13 residential areas and the principal traffic connections linking them with the town centre and the industrial areas. An aerial view of a model of the same area is on the facing page. Left, diagrams showing the classification of traffic routes. On the left communications with the town centre, and on the right with the industrial areas. In planning these routes, the following assumptions were made with reference to traffic volume. (i) 24 per cent. of the population of each residential area will work in the industrial areas. (ii) 8 per cent. of the population of each residential area will work at the town centre. (iii) the E. industrial area will be fed from S. and E. and the W. industrial area will be fed from W. (iv) 20 per cent. of workers from inner W. areas, 30 per cent. from inner E. areas and 60 per cent. from outer areas will travel by car and bus to the industrial areas, the balance travelling by foot or bicycle. (v) 25 per cent. of town centre workers from inner areas and 60 per cent. from outer areas will travel to work by car and bus.

and linked up with the Industrial road on the baseline. The road is threaded between the Residential Areas, but connects the Major Centres to each other and to the Factory Centres.

East to West connection between the Residential Areas is necessary. Thus East to West secondary roads are introduced, and are linked up to the other road system forming an elliptical link between the Major Residential Centres. Here, again, the roads are threaded between the Housing areas.

The pedestrian and cycle ways are also planned quite independently of the roads, to give access between the various parts of the town free of motor-cars."

#### residential areas

These quotations from the planner's report will suffice to indicate his attitude to traffic questions and road lay-out. But





if a preconceived technical framework is not the determining factor, what is? As suggested above, the character of the site itself and the life and requirements of the population are the general background, and to satisfy these requirements in a human way the town is divided into 13 Residential Areas, with populations varying from 3,040 to 6,498, on the basis (in all the areas but two) of 38 persons per acre. The residential groups are thus relatively small compared with the neighbourhood units of 10,000 to 12,000 usually recommended. There is, of course, very little data on the behaviour of the inhabitants of a planned community, and therefore, until some examples are built, the size of the optimum group in a planned town must remain uncertain. In the Harlow plan, however, it is certain that the residential groups are small enough for the inhabitants to know each other and to be able to take an active part in local activities. In the detailed design of the residential areas, there will no doubt be some further sub-division of the area around "Reilly" greens or by some other technique. In any case the size of the final unit should be determined by the requirements of daily contacts and the number of people with whom each family can develop real social relationships, and not by any theoretical consideration of the numbers required to support this or that particular social service.

Each of the areas has been planned so that dwellings can be worked into the existing field and hedge pattern with trees and other natural features undisturbed. The problem of promoting urbanity, while at the same time maintaining an intimate contact with the landscape is, in fact, as Mr. Gibberd points out in his report, a central one for the planner of the new town. He suggests, however, that "it is a characteristic

of all splendid Urban Areas that they are limited in size. Very large areas of building, however beautifully they may be dispersed, become dull because of lack of contrast with nature." It should be possible for these small Residential Groups to be given an appropriate urban character, to which their relatively small size should prove no obstacle.

"The new Residential Areas are grouped in clusters round four Major Centres, one of which is the Town Centre.

There are three types of centre. The main Central Area of the Town, in which is focused all large-scale town activities.

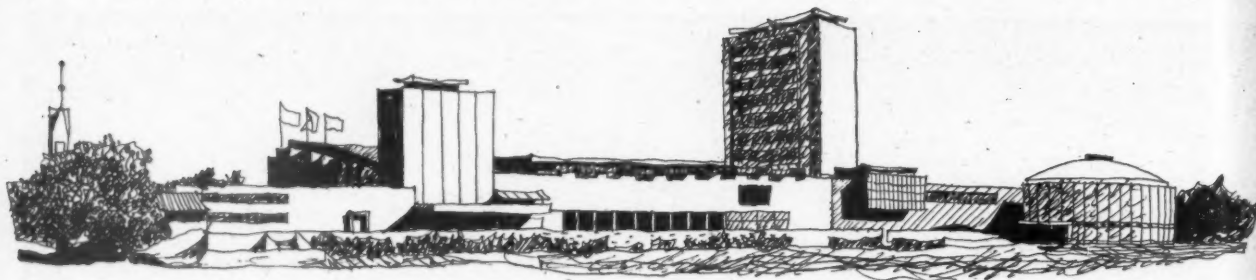
Secondly, the major neighbourhood Centres, consisting of really large groups of Shops, Cinema, Church, Health Centre, Public Houses, and other Community buildings, including an area for Service Industries.

Thirdly, the purely local sub-shopping centres, consisting of a small group of shops, recreation space, and such community facilities as the residents may wish to build up."

There is room for doubt as to whether it is the most satisfactory arrangement to have the Town Centre so completely segregated from the residential areas, particularly in a town of relatively small size. It might indeed be no bad thing for inhabitants of all Residential Areas to converge on one of them for some particular activity, like farmers upon a market town.

#### culture and administration

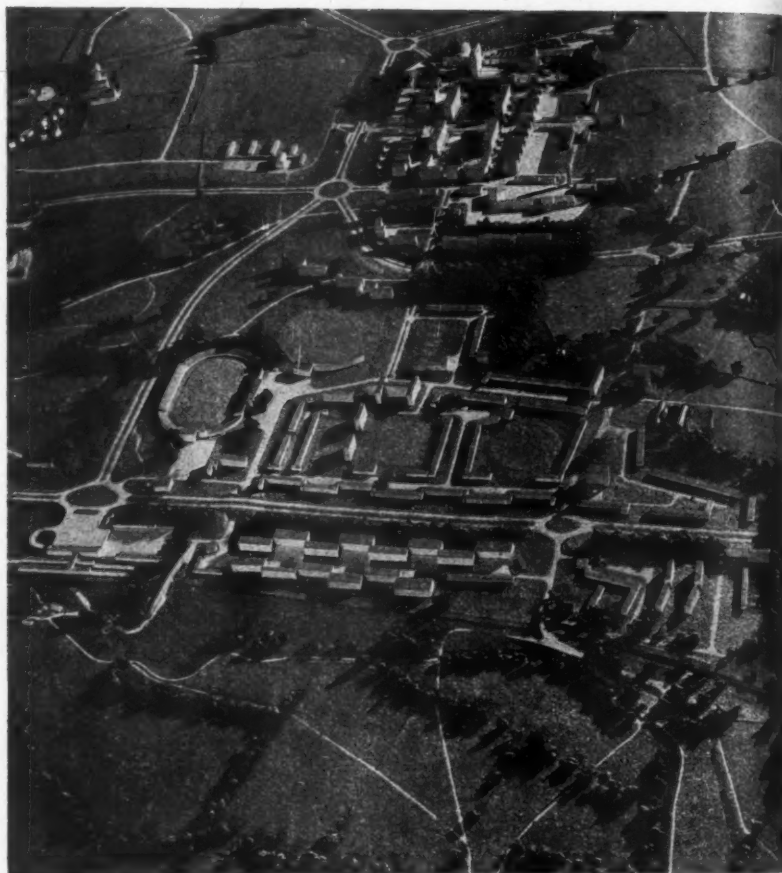
It is not possible in a limited space to discuss all the features of the Harlow plan, but there are two or three points to which special attention should be drawn: first, in the design of the major civic groups the Report insists that it is not enough to reserve a prominent site for a theatre, cinema, or library.



The Town Centre has been designed by the architect in some detail as an illustration of the necessity of planning in three dimensions, and not merely as a pattern. Top, a sketch of the civic centre, which is on high ground overlooking Todd Brook valley; on the right the civic hall, in the centre the municipal offices and on the left the theatre.

Right, an aerial view of the model of the town centre. The circulation has been designed to allow (i) all main and bus traffic to pass alongside the Town centre, but not through it. (ii) a local road system, linking all the parts together and to the station, independently of main traffic and bus routes. (iii) cross roads and roundabouts to be eliminated. (iv) a system of parking places distributed over the whole area. (v) a system of footpaths and cycle ways, independent of the roads used for cars. In the foreground is the warehouse area with the sports area broken down by housing and sports buildings into a series of closes of different shapes and sizes immediately behind it. Then comes the business area among the trees, the shopping centre beyond, and the civic centre at the top.

Bottom, another view of the civic centre from a model. The long building in the background houses showrooms and exhibition space. In the foreground is a stepped garden which acts as a transitional area between the formal civic squares and the natural landscaped valley.



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These buildings must be designed as a coherent group.

"Aesthetically, we have to create a series of outdoor rooms and this, in a town of this size, can only be obtained by an overlapping of function. But there is a social as well as an aesthetic justification for the fusion of the cultural administrative functions of the Town.

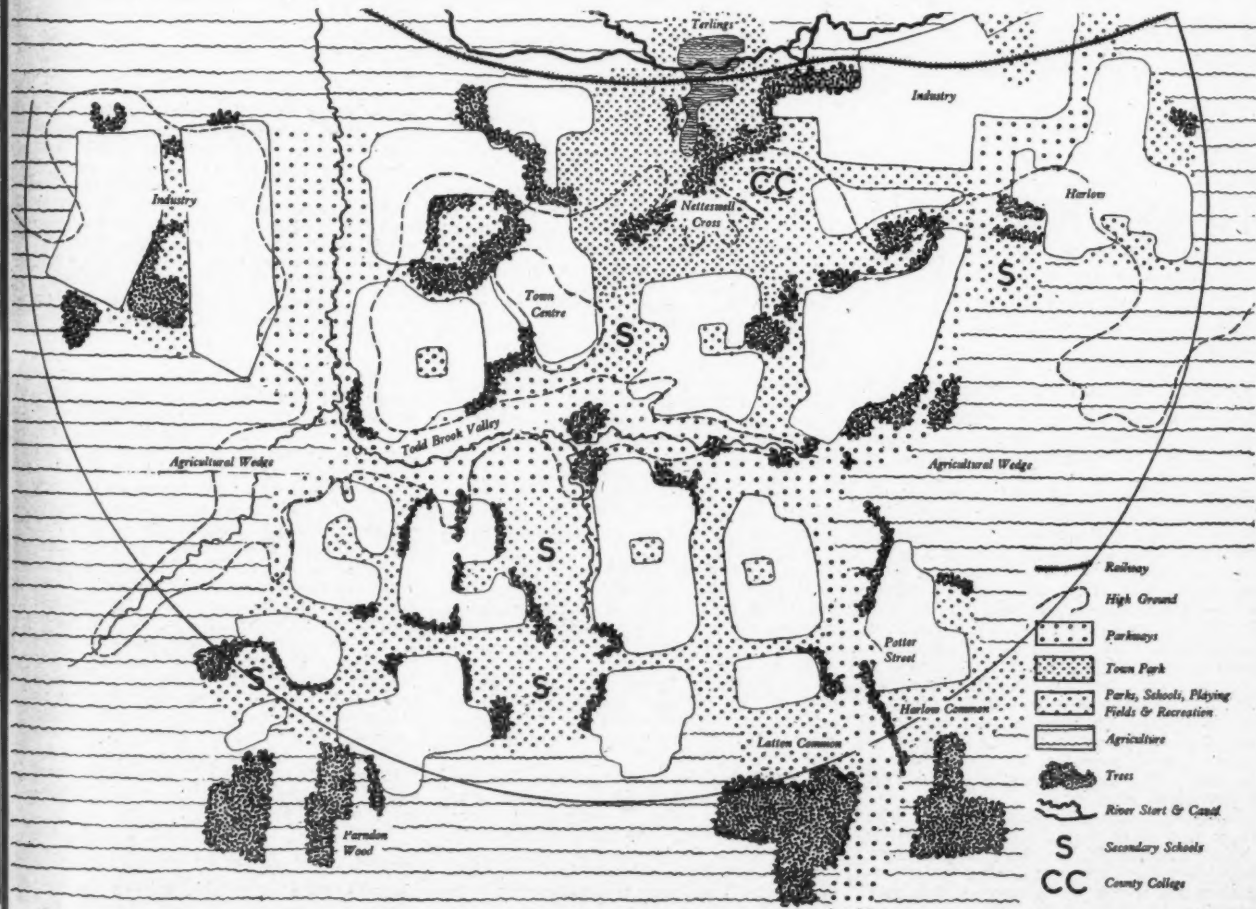
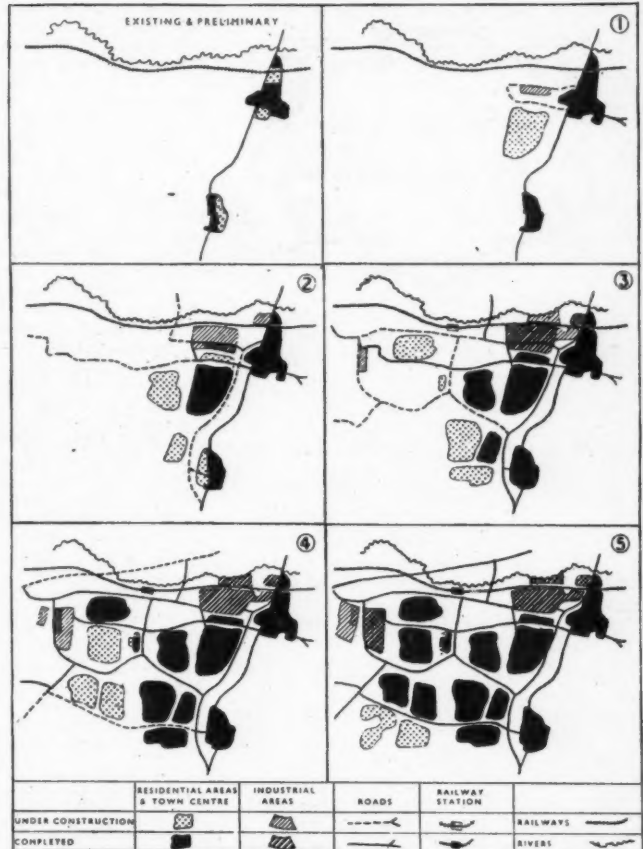
It becomes a natural thing for an office worker to pop into an art gallery during the lunch hour, natural for the housewife to pop into an exhibition on her way to the library, or have coffee and listen to an orchestra on her way to the Council Offices."

A second point is the location of schools. The Junior and Infant Schools are on the inside of the Residential Areas, and can be reached without crossing any major traffic roads from any point within the Residential Areas. The Secondary Schools are sited between the Residential Areas in positions where their large playing field areas will contribute towards the total effect of the landscape pattern. Thirdly, the construction of the new town has been divided into five stages and the diagrams reproduced herewith illustrate very clearly the principles behind the divisions, which Mr. Gibberd's report defines thus:

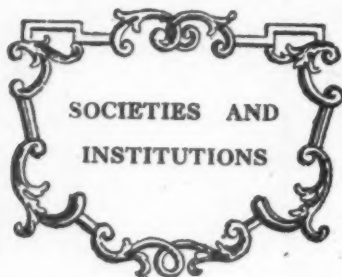
"Schools, Shops and Centres must be related to the house building programme. As some of these take longer than the actual houses they serve, they must be begun first.

The principle that should be followed is that the factory be completed with a key and skeleton staff, before its respective residential area is finished. It is preferable to have a factory lying idle and awaiting its workers, rather than to have labour kicking its heels."

It is suggested that the building of Harlow should be spread over five stages of equal duration. The diagrams on the right show the pattern at each of the five stages. It is urged that work on communal buildings be begun at an early stage. Bottom, the landscape pattern based on the existing topography. The minimum disturbance of existing features is contemplated.







*Speeches and lectures delivered before societies as well as reports of their activities, are dealt with under this title, which includes trade associations, Government departments, Parliament and professional societies. To economize space the bodies concerned are represented by their initials, but a glossary of abbreviations will be found on the front cover. Except where inverted commas are used, the reports are summaries, and not verbatim.*

AA

## J. M. Richards

January 7. At the AA, 34/6, Bedford Square, W.C.1. ARCHITECTURE AND THE COMMON MAN. Mr. Howard Robertson, the President, was in the chair.

**J. M. Richards:** My subject—what I suppose one would call the public relations aspect of the profession—is one that architects give a lot of thought to from time to time, and I think architects can be divided into two well-defined groups; those that worry and those that don't worry. To begin with architects who don't worry; their attitude, with which I have a great deal of sympathy, is something like this: we are artists, they say, and we design as our sensibilities—our artistic consciences, if you like, tell us, to the very best of our ability. If the bulk of ordinary people don't understand our processes of thought and don't appreciate what we do, that is their loss, not ours. We see no reason to compromise with our own standards by designing down, as it were, to meet current prejudices of one kind or another. We are content to await the judgment of posterity.

Those who do worry generally agree with those who don't that the last thing that is desirable is to design less well than you know how, merely in order to placate popular prejudices, but where they disagree is that they question the right of the others to assume

that there exist *absolute* standards of good and bad, irrespective of the eye of the beholder. They say architecture is a social art; that is, an art brought only to perfection by some sort of social effort. They say that good architecture is the product of a partnership between supply and demand; that although it naturally depends on the existence of good architects, goodness in architects is a relative term and should include, by definition, awareness of what one might call the emotional needs of society. The argument is not that important experiments cannot be made by architects working inside the limits of their own initiative—there are always people with vision who search ahead of their time—and it is not even that praiseworthy buildings cannot be produced in the same way. It is simply that an all-round healthy state of architecture comes about as a response to a general demand, as a response to a feeling in society that architecture is one of the means through which it can express its natural aspirations and find an outlet—collectively—for its creative instincts. Architecture cannot play this part if it becomes so remote that ordinary people do not feel able to share in its pleasures, and the privilege of so sharing is, I think, one thing the public has some right to demand of its architecture. Of course, to the architect falls the task of giving form to this demand, and he is free to crystallize the form into one that satisfies his own exacting artistic standards; in fact he has a duty to do so . . . without becoming so recondite that he creates an architecture in whose pleasures his public cannot share.

### THE NEW MYSTIFICATION

We are all aware nowadays of the tendency for this to happen; in fact it's one of the tragedies of modern architectural history that at the same time as architecture was rediscovering its social obligations and restating its functional principles after the successive stylistic excursions of the nineteenth century, and therefore in intention was bringing itself into closer relationship with the public it had to cater for, at this same time new technical developments were pulling in the opposite direction and—in matters of style or appearance—were causing architecture to become more and more remote from popular understanding. The cause of this was not only new technical developments, of course. Modern architecture has suffered, along with all the other arts, from the necessity of having to create a new set of symbols which, by definition, lack the sentimental appeal of the old familiar symbols. Nevertheless it is—speaking generally—true that the penalty modern architecture paid for its bold resolve to face contemporary needs and meet them with contemporary means was that it had to accept for the first time all the implications of the industrial revolution; architecture was compelled to become a scientific mystery at the moment when its social impulse was to become once again a popular art.

Thus it has come about that the architectural ideals we all believe in tend to express themselves in an idiom which the common man—whom the modern architect goes out of his way to serve—finds by no means acceptable.

Now what are these aspirations on the part of the common man that he is so anxious to see fulfilled in the architecture provided for him? I suppose one of them is to be part of a clearly defined community. He wants buildings to symbolise for him the gregarious element in his existence, and the unity that social life—especially urban life—superimposes on individual variety. He therefore looks for an appropriate dignity and impressiveness in his public buildings. That goes without saying. On a more rarified level he likes to be able to

look up to certain buildings as symbolising certain higher states of emotion that he is only occasionally conscious of being moved by. At one time I suppose one would simply have called this religious emotion and left it at that. I think I can best translate what I mean into non-religious terms by mentioning the one example that will occur to everyone: the symbolic value the dome of St. Paul's had for Londoners during the war, when they came to identify it first with the recurring miracle of their own survival and then with their whole faith in the future. Ostensibly their feelings had nothing to do with the merits of St. Paul's Cathedral as a piece of architecture, yet I cannot help thinking that if it had not been for the poise and nobility of that particular dome it would never have so caught the public imagination.

### EMOTIONAL VALUES

Then the ordinary man values the continuity buildings give to his surroundings—the way they reach back into the past and give him the feeling of doing the same. I am not thinking only of the old associations possessed by historic buildings, but also of the value set on familiarity for its own sake; the affection people acquire for familiar architectural scenes, be it only for the turn of a suburban road or the sudden rococo flourish of a pub on the corner; and in addition there is everyone's affection for the architectural setting of their childhood. Once again, the intrinsic merits of buildings have not necessarily anything to do with it; yet I can't help thinking that this sort of affection is fostered by the quality and imagination that go with good architecture.

Another demand—equally deep-rooted—that the common man, or a large proportion of common men, make on their architecture is that it shall give them a sense of protection and of security in an otherwise unkind environment. The common man to-day lives in difficult times; he spends so much of his life battling with circumstances beyond his control that—in his domestic surroundings especially—what he wants is a place where he can be sure of finding everything familiar and comprehensible and within the compass of his own control. Hence the ordinary man's conservatism about domestic design, and hence his attachment to ordinary suburban architecture which, whatever its shortcomings from the expert's—the designer's—point of view, does provide, at its best, a sense of belonging to a pattern in which all the pieces obey the rules of the game, and into which the disturbing elements of the outside world are not allowed to intrude.

Some of these disturbing elements, of course, are also the *realities* of the outside world, which the ordinary man has got to face sooner or later, in his domestic surroundings as well as in other matters. I am not suggesting that the architect has any duty to be a party to a conspiracy to enable people to escape from reality into a make-believe existence where they can pretend that life is different from what it is. Nevertheless, some of the qualities the ordinary man values in the ordinary architecture of to-day are qualities—whatever his present motives for jiking them—that he can legitimately demand from his domestic surroundings. The sense of enclosure, for example, that the best suburban planning succeeds in providing is not only of value as a way of escape; it is one of the legitimate attributes of domesticity itself—and so are the richness and variety we see in the maturer suburbs, with their architectural unorthodoxy unified by the scenic consistency of the whole.

### GOOD AND BAD TASTE

Human qualities of this sort—a sense of adequate enclosure; richness, warmth and



variety—do not necessarily involve indulging in fancy dress. But it should be noted that neither are they necessarily the qualities that architects are best equipped to appreciate in buildings, because they derive so largely from associations of ideas, not from the geometry of design in the narrower sense. And here I would like to say a word about good taste, the thing the common man is always supposed not to have. I think we can easily exaggerate the importance of good taste. As I see it, there are two ways of setting about improving the public's standards of design; one is to try to persuade him to like what the architect himself likes and believes to be good. This is the way chosen by several excellent propaganda bodies. The other is to say that the first thing is to encourage people to react emotionally to architecture—because feeling is so much more important than the consciousness of good taste—and if at present, for his own reasons, the common man only gets an emotional reaction from things that fill the trained mind of the architect with contempt, a sympathetic approach to the qualities in these things that appeals to him is better than outright condemnation. It is important, that is to say, not to kill with criticism his ability to feel about architecture, the eventual aim of course being that a mature modern architecture should achieve qualities that he can feel about in the same way.

But to revert to the general question of architectural style, especially in representative or public buildings, the distinction we have to draw is that at all times architectural effects have reached the common man through the medium of a set of formal symbols. Several vital questions therefore arise. Has the time arrived yet when a new series of symbols can be evolved to do for our generation what the outworn symbols of the historic styles did for past generations? I do not think we can deny that, at the moment, we lack positive attributes of this sort in our architecture; some of the modern buildings of which we are proudest may appear merely ordinary to later generations, because the virtues we see in them are, in effect, an assertion of principles that may by then be taken for granted. But the difficulty is, can we by taking thought cultivate what is sometimes called a new monumentality—a new power of expression—in the art of architecture? Or should we be warned by the architecture of the pre-war dictatorships of what happens if buildings are too consciously designed to produce a dramatic effect. On the other hand, are we to decide that contemporary architecture is evolving—in the direction, for example, of a hundred per cent. factory production of interchangeable parts—so that it will no longer serve as an instrument for propounding symbolic statements or making representational gestures?

#### THE ARCHITECT'S VIEWPOINT

I am not going to be so bold as to try and answer these questions myself. But I will try to set out some of the ways in which architects can approach the problems implied in them. As I began my talk by saying, one way—a perfectly reasonable way—is not to regard them as problems that can be isolated at all. For instance, I have stressed—perhaps I have over-stressed—the value the common man puts on what is familiar in his own domestic architecture because it gives him a sense of comfort and protection against an unkind world; but it could very well be argued that the solution is not greater comfort and protection but a less unkind world. That of course largely takes the solution out of the architect's hands. He has taken on a great deal of additional responsibility lately—in the field of territorial planning, land utilisation, housing standards and so on—and is therefore doing perhaps more than his share in

the task of trying to bring about the brave new post-war world, but obviously he, as an architect, cannot do very much to abolish the common man's sense of economic insecurity.

Yet architects can take this comfort; although I think I am right in attributing the common man's conservatism and liking for make-belief at least in part to the fact that he likes to be surrounded by what he knows and feels is personal to himself, and that he is suspicious of the brave new world the modern architect offers him because he is not convinced that he will gain more from it than he will lose; this need not mean that architects can only wait passively for general economic conditions to improve—to become such that the public feels able to emerge from its retreat and participate in the adventure of building up a better environment.

For architecture is itself an educative medium. The architect is one of the people through whom the abstractions of scientific progress are translated, for the public's benefit, into visible form. Architecture in fact can itself serve to advertise the potential of the modern world to the common man. It can show him that science is not necessarily a frightening impersonal machine into which he is doomed to get caught up whether it benefits him or not. It has been said that modern architecture entered the home by way of the kitchen, and it is certainly true that the modern kitchen and bathroom, bringing as they do the delights of science directly into the home, have not been greeted by any mistrust of the new materials and shapes they brought with them. In fact their untraditional appearance and shining synthetic surfaces are valued just because they are so authentically new and up-to-date. The householder has accepted modern design in his kitchen and bathroom because he has discovered from his own experience that they add to his comfort and convenience, and he has therefore felt himself free to appreciate their aesthetic qualities. He already senses occasionally some of the exciting possibilities of modern architecture as a whole; he will come to regard them as possibilities to be welcomed into his own life only when the scientific progress they stand for is shown to be something that he as an individual will benefit from.

#### THE RUSSIAN SOLUTION

So one way that modern architecture can get the common man on its side is simply by demonstrating to him its capability of improving his standard of living and enriching his environment. But this is rather a long-term aim, dependent on the efforts of others besides architects. Some architects, however, are confident that the difficulty of the common man's failure to appreciate the contemporary idiom will be overcome naturally, as modern architecture enlarges and humanises its vocabulary—which it has recently shown signs that it is beginning to do—by readmitting regional characteristics, determined by conditions of climate and environment, by greater use of natural materials and materials that mellow with age—and so on. Others have approached the problem in quite a different way, as one that requires deliberately conceived tactical measures. I am thinking especially of the Russians, who have tried to solve the problem by reverting to a completely eclectic idiom. I don't want to oversimplify, and of course there are a lot of other factors at work as well, but I think one can safely attribute Russian architectural policy—Russia is probably the one country where one can speak of an architectural policy—to an attempt to meet some of the same psychological needs that I have been speaking of, especially the need for architectural style not to outpace the gradual growth of popular understanding.

It can be looked at as a deliberate stressing of symbolic values in architecture, for the benefit of an unsophisticated public unready to respond to an architecture of pure form—not so very unlike a large part of our own public. An architecture of pure form was adopted by the Russians immediately after the revolution, as part of the process of emancipation. But—apart from the difficulty that they hadn't a building industry equipped to ensure the required quality in non-traditional techniques—they soon saw the danger of losing touch with the nature of most people's response to architectural art, and they realised that they were only depriving architecture of the chance to play a proper part in symbolising the solidity and security of their new civilization.

That is one way of looking at it, anyway. The Russians get full value from the strong associational qualities of their oddly assorted reminiscent styles, and from the reassuring richness of their symbolism, but by doing so they would appear to be denying themselves, for a very long time to come, the opportunity of working out a truly contemporary aesthetic and of enabling architecture to advertise latent possibilities of progress.

An almost opposite viewpoint to the Russian one is taken by those who would deny any symbolic—perhaps one should say representational—content to a genuinely modern architecture, and who see architecture evolving, for technical reasons, so far in an impersonal direction that the modern house, for example, becomes—rather like the Japanese house—a purely diagrammatic affair that everyone takes for granted. They would have us accept this change, although it would mean that architecture—anyway domestic architecture—would no longer provide an outlet for people's emotional aspirations, which would have to find some other—perhaps a completely different—means of expression.

#### THE LARGER SCALE

While I wouldn't go as far as that, I do think that certain fundamental changes—the outcome of new techniques—which we have got to accept, will—invariably—make the individual building a more impersonal affair than it was in the past. And I think that perhaps, in the future, the expressive content of architecture will be found in landscaping and in the grouping of buildings in conjunction with other elements—trees and roads and bridges—rather than in the design of individual buildings. I feel there is more scope for humanisation, and for the active co-operation of the common man, in architecture conceived on this broader scale. Perhaps the landscaping of the towns he lives in is the medium through which the ordinary man can be given an acceptably human environment that yet utilises to the full the techniques of modern architecture. The common man, having been excluded by modern technological mysteries from an active interest in architectural design, can perhaps participate in the creation of urban landscapes, which, with their flexibility, can cater for many degrees of sophistication within one unified picture.

It is on the scale of town-planning that the great creative opportunities now lie. The railway mania of a hundred years ago resulted in a magnificent architectural effort because the enthusiasm of the public made it something greater than the mere solving of a technical problem. In many ways the present-day enthusiasm for planning is the contemporary equivalent of the railway-building mania of the 1840s, and if public interest is not dissipated by red tape, perhaps the building of the New Towns, for example, may afford a similar opportunity of harnessing for architecture's benefit the common man's power of inspiring in architecture the capacity to stand for something beyond itself.



*The east front. The first floor balcony is constructed in deal, partly painted and partly pressure-creosoted.*

# HOUSE AT MAIDENHEAD

DESIGNED BY E. C. P. ALLEN



*The west aspect. Cedar wood shingles are used on the roof.*

**GENERAL.**—The design of this house at Maidenhead is conditioned by the need for a compact plan conducive to economical running, but with an effect as open as possible. The site has a road frontage on the west of 110 ft. and is bounded on the east by a golf course. The depth of the site is 196 ft.

**CONSTRUCTION.** — A normal construction was employed. The roof consists of 3 in. by 2 in. rafters at 24 in. centres covered with cedar wood shingles. The facing bricks for the external plinth and chimney stacks are Buckingham grey facings. All other external bricks are second-

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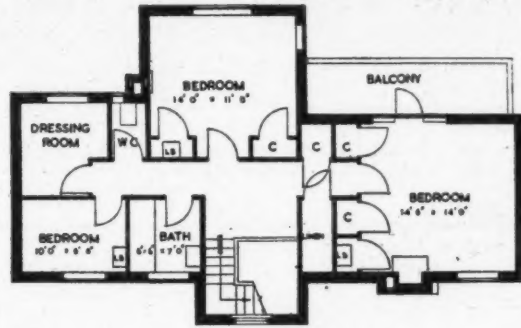
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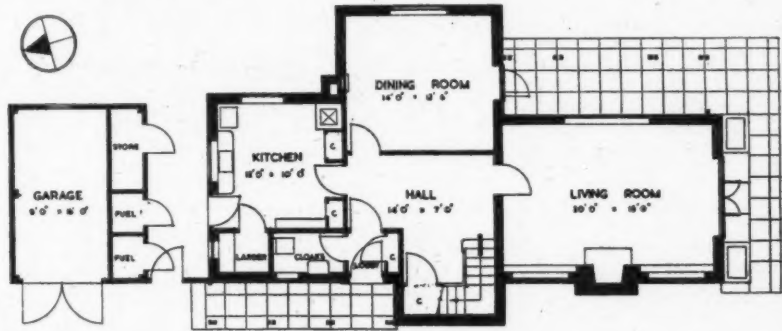
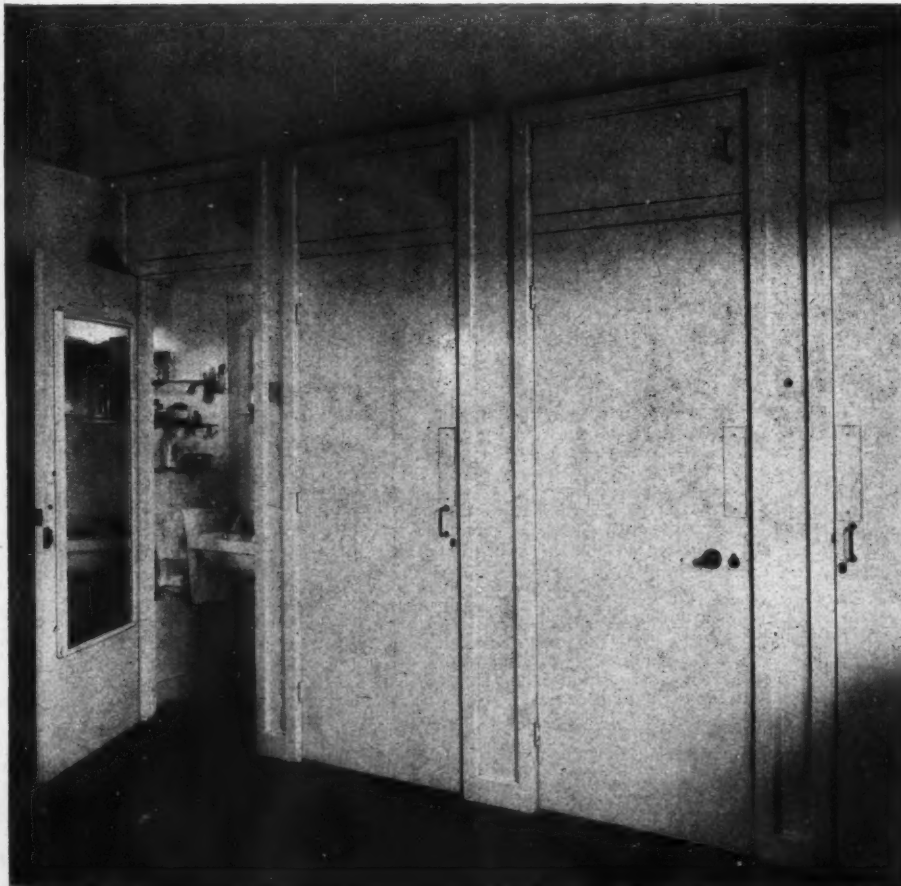
hand London stock bricks dis-tempered. The first floor balcony is constructed of deal, the posts, lintols and outer ends of the floor joists being painted and the remainder of the joists pressure-cresoted. The floor of the balcony is of teak battens secured with copper nails. The garage and store space has a flat timber roof covered with Ruberoid.

**INTERNAL FINISH.**—The hall has an American oak strip floor, wax polished. The floor finish in the cloakroom and entrance lobby is 6 in. quarry tiles. All other floors are finished with deal tongued and grooved boards. All internal doors are flush with a painted finish. Architraves and skirtings are of painted deal. The staircase has a solid oak-faced balustrade and oak cappings. Treads and risers are of deal. The living room, dining room and hall each have radiators.

The general contractors were John Lewis Building Ltd. For sub-contractors see page 140.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

GROUND FLOOR PLAN [Scale:  $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1' 0"]

*Built-in cupboards, one of which contains a wash-basin and fittings.*



INFORMATION CENTRE • INFORMATION SHEETS  
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS • CURRENT TECHNIQUE  
THE INDUSTRY • PRICES • TECHNICAL ARTICLES

## TECHNICAL SECTION

*A digest of current information prepared by independent specialists; printed on one side of the paper only, to allow readers to cut out the items for filing and paste them up in classified order. Headings below.*

### INFORMATION CENTRE

1 SOCIOLOGY. 2 PLANNING: General. 3 PLANNING: Regional and National. 4 PLANNING: Urban and Rural. 5 PLANNING: Public Utilities. 6 PLANNING: Social and Recreational. 7 PRACTICE. 8 SURVEYING, SPECIFICATION. 9 DESIGN: General. 10 DESIGN: Building Types. 11 MATERIALS: General. 12 MATERIALS: Metal. 13 MATERIALS: Timber. 14 MATERIALS: Concrete. 15 MATERIALS: Applied Finishes, Treatments. 16 MATERIALS: Miscellaneous. 17 CONSTRUCTION: General. 18 CONSTRUCTION: Theory. 19 CONSTRUCTION: Details. 20 CONSTRUCTION: Complete Structures. 21 CONSTRUCTION: Miscellaneous. 22 SOUND INSULATION, ACOUSTICS. 23 HEATING, VENTILATION. 24 LIGHTING. 25 WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION. 26 SERVICES, EQUIPMENT: Miscellaneous. 27 FURNITURE, FITTINGS. 28 MISCELLANEOUS.

#### 2.26 planning: general PLANNING ACT, 1947

*Town and Country Planning Act, 1947: How it Affects the Building Industry.* (National Federation of Building Trades Employers, 1947. 1s.)

Useful pamphlet prepared for information of members of NFBTE and Federation of Registered Housebuilders, providing outline in non-technical language, of matters of particular importance to them.

Part I contains summary of general provisions of Town and Country Planning Act, 1947. Part II consists of questions and answers endeavouring to furnish practical advice to building industry in regard to application of Act, and covering such problems as permission and refusal to develop, work in progress before appointed day, "dead ripe" and "near ripe" land, claims for compensation for loss of development values, compulsory purchase of land, and creation of ground rents by builder.

#### 4.29 planning: urban and rural PLANNING: CZECHOSLOVAKIA

*Planning and Building in Czechoslovakia.* Monica Felton. (Town and Country Planning Association, 1947.)

Informative talk on planning and reconstruction problems in Czechoslovakia.

Most urgent present-day planning requirements arising from war damage, from need to re-populate border territories, from decision to give priority to industrialisation of Slovakia, and from necessity to raise general standard of living. Details of central planning administration and control. Re-planning of Prague. Reconstruction in Bohemia and Moravia, including village planning featuring flats in villages, industrial rebuilding mainly on old sites, establishment of new town Litvinov adjoining Stalin synthetic oil works, and experiments

in district heating, prefabrication, housing and communal facilities. Organisation of building industry. Control of provision of living-space based on control of dwelling size and not on prices. Extent of housing shortage and target of official Two-Year Plan. Standards of housing.

#### 9.3 designs: general DURABILITY

*Durability, Draft BS C. of P., CP (B) 682:1947. Code of Functional Requirements, Chapter IX.* (British Standards Institution. 2s.)

A late addition to the functional code series. Classifies buildings into four groups of permanence. Life of non-structural elements then classified into shorter term groups. Causes of deterioration in buildings and installations listed and described in general terms. Types of materials, metals, etc., considered for their susceptibility to various types of decay. Table showing protective measures for metals under varying conditions. Note on effect of design on durability. Classification of water supplies in relation to their effect on metals. Similar classification for ground water and soils on concrete.

A valuable brief reminder of many points of fundamental importance in choice and use of materials. Detailed information is not given in this code, but in the relevant general series codes.

#### 10.27 design: building types HOUSING AND FAMILY NEEDS

*Housing and the Family.* M. J. Elsas. (Meridian Books; 1947. 8s. 6d.)

Important contribution to problem of housing from demographic point of view. Tables. Bibliography.

Valuable statistical data covering distribution of families and dwellings in England and Wales. Relation between past building policy in regard to residential houses and demographic trends. Influence of percentage of vacant dwellings on building activity. Results of housing inquiry based on special questionnaire giving particulars about 18 local authorities' housing schemes during 1919-1940. Problem of housing needs of old people. Desirable future housing standards with particular reference to large families, and to one, two, and three room dwellings. Re-equipment and reconditioning. Proposal to provide adequate percentage of vacant, unfurnished dwellings in order to ensure flexibility and mobility of families. Estimate of post-war housing needs. Desirability of rent rebates. Suggestions concerning changes and amendments of future housing censuses.

#### 12.11 materials: metal COPPER ROOFING

*Copper Coverings for Roofs, Draft BS C of P., 143.104:1947.* (British Standards Institution. 2s.)

Useful general information on copper for roofing with some valuable details and 17 diagrams.

Although there is some useful information in this draft code the data supplied by sources such as the Copper Development Association is now so much more comprehensive that the only real value of the code is that it can be regarded as giving an entirely unbiassed opinion. Diagrams of details for copper roofing are clear and useful. The work describes only the fairly normal type of copper roof, and does not make any comment on the possibilities of light-gauge copper or of pre-fabricated units of copper sheeting fixed to panel materials. In view of recent developments this is an unfortunate omission.

#### 13.18 materials: timber TIMBER DECAY

*Decay of Timber and its Prevention.* K. St. G. Cartwright and W. P. K. Findlay. (London. HMSO for DSIR. 12s. 6d., post free 13s.)

Valuable textbook giving authoritative and comprehensive information about decays and rots in standing trees, felled timber and composite wood products. Details of preventive methods, and treatments for affected timber. Results of 20 years' research into and experience of various aspects of the problem in the country. Only book in English language dealing comprehensively with the subject. Index. Full references. pp. 294. Fully illustrated.

Much of the information contained in this book which is likely to be of immediate use to the busy architect is available in other FPRL literature, and can be referred to there more conveniently and at less cost. (See for instance Bulletin No. 1, 4th Ed., 1945, Dry Rot in Wood, by the same authors.) On the other hand there is in the book much additional information, notably about composite wood and manufactured wood products, and about the natural durability of timber.

But since the book is the result of 20 years' research its main function is likely to be that of serving as a reference. As such it will be of great value to railway and mining engineers, farmers and market gardeners.

### INFORMATION CENTRE INDEX

An alphabetical index covering items published during the twelve months ended December 31, 1947, is being prepared. Readers who wish to have a copy—it is free of charge—should write to the Technical Editor, or complete the form below and post it to THE ARCHITECTS' JOURNAL, not later than February 19, 1948.

Please send me the Information Centre Index for 1947:-

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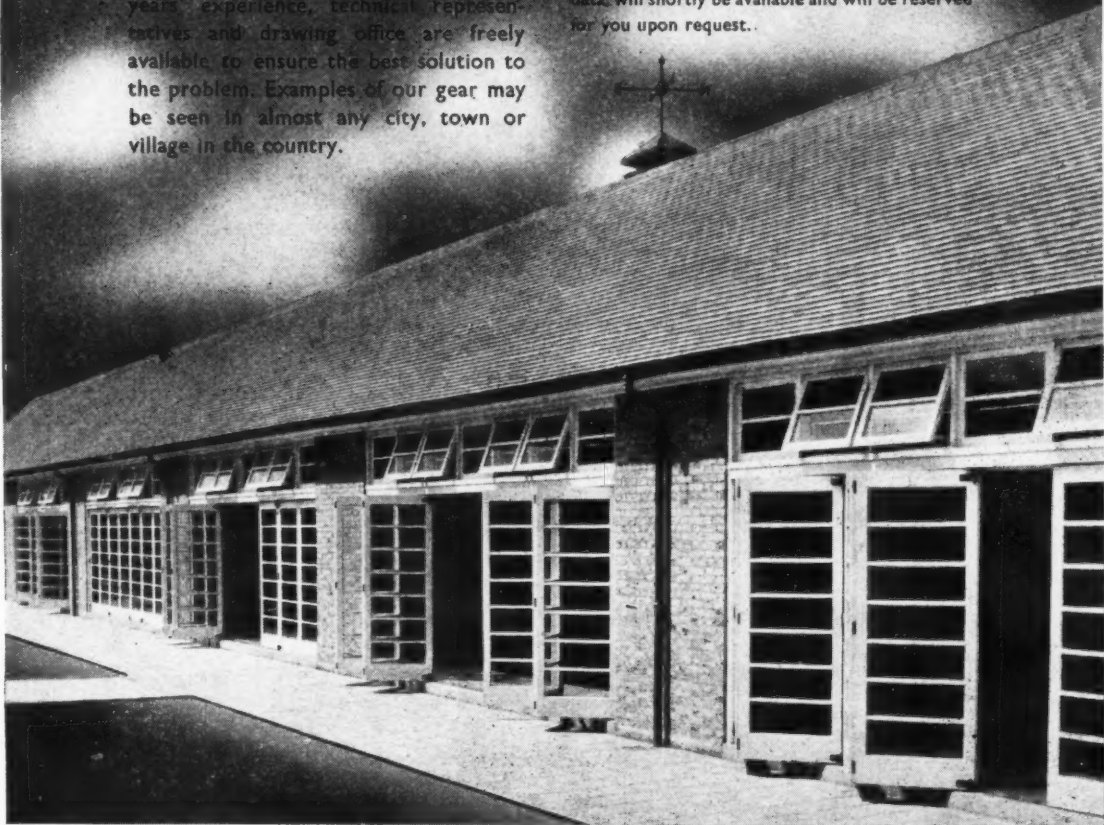
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*Henderson*

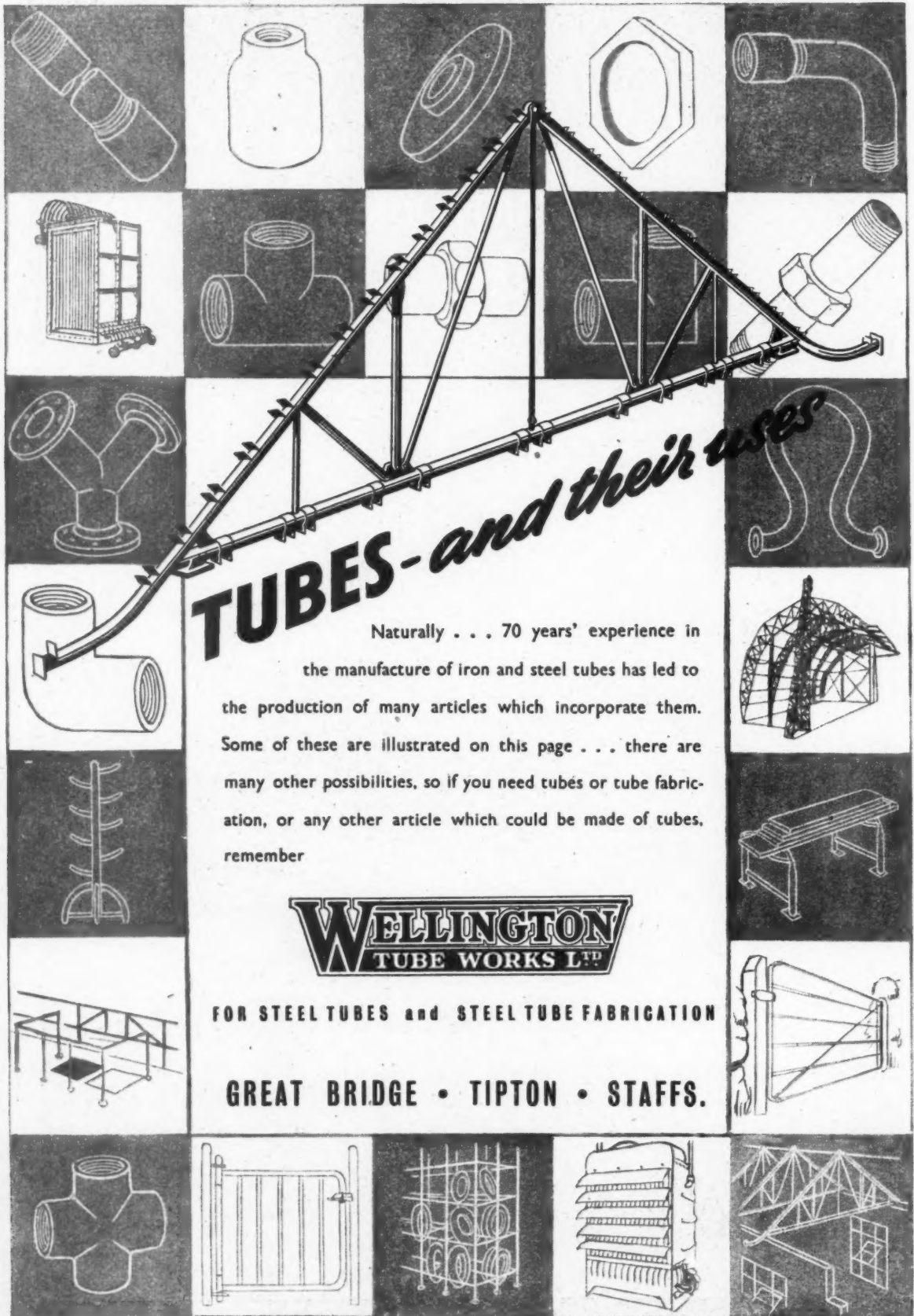
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diagrams, photographs and complete specification  
data, will shortly be available and will be reserved  
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# TUBES - and their uses

Naturally . . . 70 years' experience in the manufacture of iron and steel tubes has led to the production of many articles which incorporate them. Some of these are illustrated on this page . . . there are many other possibilities, so if you need tubes or tube fabrication, or any other article which could be made of tubes, remember

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builders of motor vehicles, aircraft, ships and boats, and to timber merchants, estate managers, and users of wood generally.

There is much data about the technique for examining infected wood, the physiology of wood-destroying fungi, the effects of fungal decay on wood, decays in standing trees, rots in felled timber, both in service in the open and when incorporated into structures; also, decay of timber in storage and shipment, and of composite wood and manufactured wood products. The three last chapters deal with the natural durability of timber, preservation of wood by chemicals, and the staining and discoloration of timber.

The impression gained is that with the more exact information which has been made available as the result of the intensive study of the subject it should be possible confidently to use timber in many situations where its use has hitherto been unproved or where because of lack of preservative treatment it has been unsatisfactory.

Also taking other technological advances, such as the development of stress grading, resin glues, and ring connectors, into account, it is clear that our present assessment of the values of timber for structural uses should be revised.

There remains much to be done in translating the scientific data into actual building practice, but this is the only comprehensive textbook in English on the subject which deals with our own climatic conditions on which to base any technical developments or modifications; and despite the complexity of the subject and its scientific background the authors and the publishers have succeeded in producing a book which is at once authoritative, readable, and suitably arranged to serve admirably its main purpose—that of being a standard reference book.

## 17.19 construction: general RC FLOORS AND ROOFS

*Concrete Floors and Roofs. Draft BS C. of P. Sub-Code 114.100: 1947. (British Standards Institution. 6s. 6d.)*

Materials, workmanship, and design considerations for solid slabs spanning one way, two ways, flat slabs, stairs, cast in situ ribbed floors and roofs with or without hollow blocks, floors and roofs of precast construction, floors and roofs of filler concrete slabs with or without self-centring hollow clay blocks. Requirements for formwork.

This publication, marked as *Sub-Code 114.100*, contains, in fact, 6 sub-codes marked 114.100 to 114.105 inclusive. They refer to special types of reinforced concrete construction and are based on *General Series Code No. 114*, yet to be published. (The draft of this general code was issued in 1946 as No. 1.22, see Inf. Centre No. 2726: 19.9.46.)

In the introductory note the drafting committee has pointed out that many of the clauses, particularly those on workmanship, are intended to cover a broad sphere and should be incorporated in a general code after the comment stage.

It is a sound principle that general series codes should not be burdened with details applicable to special cases only. It is of equal importance to avoid repetitions as far as possible and to draw a clear line not only between sub-codes and general series codes, but also between sub-codes themselves. Thus it is cumbersome to make references in sub-codes to other sub-codes and then to refer further back to the general series code instead of a direct reference. This happens in several cases.

As long as *Code 114* is not available, it is not possible to form a fair opinion of the present draft. It may be expected that

clauses dealing with two-way reinforced slabs and flat slabs, originally included in the draft *General Series Code 1.22*, will now be omitted from the final *Code 114*, since they are given in *Sub-Codes 114.100* and *114.102* respectively. The greatest part of *Sub-Code 114.100* deals with general principles and should be included in a general series code. *Sub-Code 114.101* on floors and roofs of solid slab construction does not seem to have any justification as a sub-code. Cast in situ solid slabs are the most common form of reinforced concrete construction, more frequently used than even beams and columns. If no sub-codes are issued to cover the application of beams and columns (and they would serve no useful purpose) it is difficult to see the reason for a sub-code on cast in situ solid slabs.

In spite of frequent cross-references between sub-codes, unnecessary repetitions occur. E.g., the table for the minimum values of effective depth has been printed in 3 sub-codes. Such general data, common to so many different types of construction, should be included in the general series code.

For all these reasons the draft is a rather confusing document. A more logical arrangement of the whole material would be desirable and would save much time for the reader. Nevertheless, many of the recommendations, particularly those relating to formwork, are very valuable.

For precast construction the same permissible concrete stresses are specified as in normal reinforced concrete buildings. In view of the possibility of a better supervision and more uniform working conditions in factory work than on the site, it would be justified to increase these stresses in cases where full guarantee can be given for maintaining a minimum concrete strength of 5,000 lb./sq. in. or more.

## 18.13 construction: theory RC EXPERIMENTS: SWITZERLAND

*Lehre und Nutzen aus den Versuchen und Erfahrungen an ausgeführten Eisenbeton-Bauwerken in der Schweiz 1924-1947. (Lessons and Advantages obtained from the Experiments and Observations on Completed Reinforced Concrete Structures in Switzerland 1924-1947.) Report No. 99. Fifth supplement, 1947. (Eidgenössische Material prüfungs- und Versuchsanstalt für Industrie, Bauwesen und Gewerbe, Zürich.)*

Summary of results of observations on 73 structures during 23 years.

The report on full size experiments on reinforced concrete structures in Switzerland was published in 1937. Between 1938 and 1945 four supplements were issued. The present supplement gives a summary of the whole research. The text is published both in German and French.

During a period of 23 years, 32 arched bridges, 14 girder bridges and 27 buildings of different types were carefully investigated, many of them subjected to repeated loadings. These observations were accompanied by laboratory tests. As a result of this work, it was possible to increase the permissible stresses in reinforced concrete structures, to achieve substantial savings in materials, and to improve the quality of structures.

A number of special problems have been solved or brought nearer to solution, such as creep, shrinkage, fatigue, behaviour of structures under dynamic loading, buckling, resistance to freezing, etc.

The experiments have confirmed the elastic behaviour of reinforced concrete structures under working loads. The discrepancy between theoretical and measured maximum values is in general 20 to 30 per cent., although in many cases there is complete agreement between calculations and measurements.

No other building material can show such an improvement of strength during the last 50 years as Portland cement. This development is well illustrated by a diagram, showing the variation of the requirements of the Swiss standard specifications since 1881. The improvement in the quality of cement was the necessary condition of the great progress made by the reinforced concrete industry. Other contributions of equal importance were made by research, by investigations of statically indeterminate structures leading to more accurate methods of design and to the creation of new forms of construction, and by improved organisation and control of the site.

The very comprehensive programme of research, spread over the whole area of Switzerland, was made possible by generous contributions by the Swiss cement industry and by two steel-producing firms. The work was carried out by the Federal Building Research Station, Zürich, with great care, thoroughness and sound knowledge.

## 22.14 sound insulation and acoustics NOISE IN HOUSING

*A Note on Noise Defence and Housing. (Noise Abatement League.)*

Analysis of complaints; standards; planning; outdoor noise. Interesting general note.

This is a general review drawing largely upon recent published material. The analysis of complaints is mainly in terms of a wartime social survey report. The standards come from the *Housing Manual* and the *P.W.B. Study Report No. 14*, and the outdoor noise references are based on Hope Bagenal's article *Noise and the New Planning* (J.R.I.B.A. March, 1947). But the whole is much more than the sum of these parts; the anonymous author has presented a very adequate review, quite useful for practising architects doing housing work.

## 22.15 sound insulation and acoustics SOUND ABSORPTION

*Sound Absorption and Impedance of Acoustical Materials. H. J. Sabine. (J. Soc. Motion Picture Engineers, September, 1947, p. 262.)*

Nature of impedance and absorption; porous absorbers; panel types; and perforated materials. Good general reference.

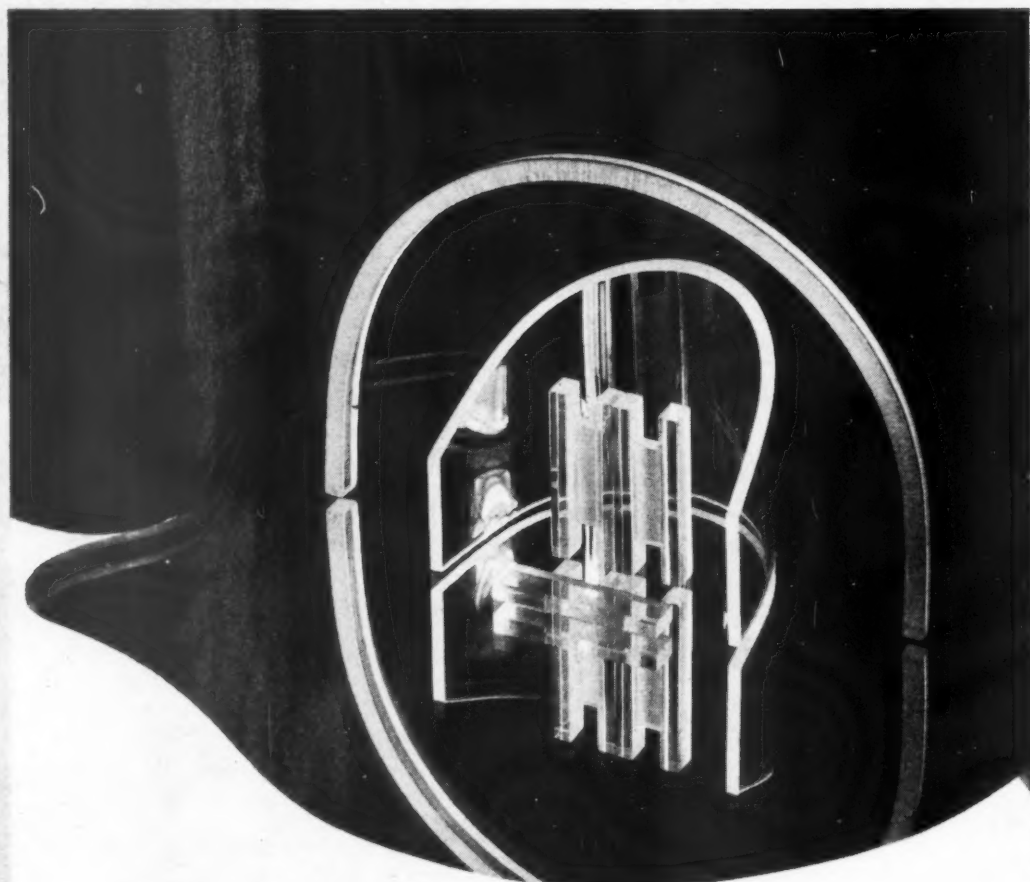
This is a concise review of current theory on sound absorption in general, and of the chief types of absorbent. Suitable chiefly for seriously interested architects who want to understand how the materials do their work.

## 23.52 heating and ventilation WARM AIR SYSTEMS

*The Gravity Warm Air System. Ministry of Fuel and Power. (HMSO, 1947. 1s. 6d.)*

Description of warm air systems applied to houses. Design and installation, including flue construction. Excellent detail diagrams of basic arrangement for cast iron, flues, pre-cast concrete flues, and brick flues. Loose sheets of drawings giving installation details for several proprietary stoves.

Following the Post-War Study Committee Report on Heating and the report of the Fuel and Power Advisory Council on domestic fuel policy, the last year or two has shown a general acceptance both by users and manufacturers of the need for improved methods of house heating. One



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of the systems achieving considerable popularity is that in which the living room appliance, either in the form of a closeable fire or an openable stove, is used to provide background heating by warm air circulation.

A number of installation problems arise when one has to design such a system, and the working out of details for each type of appliance requires considerable time and thought.

This publication deals briefly with the general principles of the system with its possibilities, but its great value is that it includes clear detailed diagrams of installation requirements. Three of these omit details of individual appliances but show the arrangements for air inlets and outlets and the flue construction for three types of flue: cast iron, pre-cast concrete, and brick. Loose-leaf insets show detailed building-in arrangements for a number of proprietary stoves. These are clear, well dimensioned, and provide just what the architect requires. The Ministry is to be congratulated on producing what several manufacturers have failed to provide.

#### 24.59 lighting

##### SCHOOL LIGHTING

*Conditioning Schoolrooms for Visual Comfort and Efficiency.* C. D. Gibson. (Illum. Eng. [USA], September, 1947, p. 741.)

Full review of classroom design in terms of brightness engineering. Very good note.

It is now generally known that Americans have swung their whole emphasis in lighting into what they call brightness engineering, which is the study of brightness ratios to produce conditions approaching optimum visual comfort and high efficiency. This is a long note completely in this new tradition, and very well worth study by school architects.

There is first a general plea for a statement of short and long term objectives in language that laymen can understand and apply.

As a short term policy, *practical limits at reasonable cost*, the author proposes the following maximum brightness ratios:—

Task to nearby bright surfaces, 1:10.  
Task to nearby dark surfaces, 5:1.  
Task to brightest surface in view, 1:50.  
Task to darkest surface in view, 5:1.  
Extreme ratios thus would be 250:1.  
Footcandle values from 20 to 40 are practicable and reasonable.

Putting first things first, the following procedure is recommended to improve conditions:—

Decorate—ceiling 85 per cent, reflection, upper walls 60 per cent., lower 40 per cent.

(with baseboards to match), trim 60-40 per cent., desks 35-50 per cent., floor 30-40 per cent. (e.g., light maple), chalkboards 30 per cent. (this is only possible if there is enough light on the blackboard to bring up the contrasts; otherwise use blackboards and cover them with light surface when not in use). All colours, matt.

Daylight control should exclude direct sun and high sky-brightness, but any special controls (e.g., louvre) should be quite bright to avoid contrasts. Controls must be fixed, not manipulated. And easily maintained. Use multiple roller type blinds with independent shading top and bottom, with translucent material.

In new schools use of multi-source daylighting is recommended. There is no definite view on orientation. Sills recommended to be at eye level (this opinion not shared in Britain).

It is noted that modern frame structural systems make possible the reintroduction of square classrooms.

Wiring should provide for 4-6 watts per sq. ft.

#### 24.60 lighting

##### SHOP LIGHTING

*Louveral Lighting for the Hecht Co.* (Lighting and Lamps, October, 1947, p. 84.)

Good example of louvre ceiling. Illus.

This is a one-page note, the chief importance of which is the very neat example of a louvred ceiling installation. The louvres were made in sheet metal, each cell 3 in. x 3 in., in sections 4 ft. x 1 ft. running between T-bars 18 in. below the old ceiling. It covers a mass of old piping, etc., enables fluorescent and spot lighting to be used as needed, and was installed without interrupting business. The intensity is 90 f.c. on the working plane.

#### 26.20 services and equipment: miscellaneous

##### ELECTRIC SERVICE CABLES

*Electric Service Cables for Small Houses.* BS. C. of P. 322.101:1947. (British Standards Institution. 1s.)

Final Code on supply cables for electricity to small houses. Size, protection, and laying of underground or overhead cables.

This brief Code covers work often left entirely to the Supply Company, but there are several small items in it which should be noted by architects, such as depth of supply beneath ground or pathways, minimum radius of bends for 3-inch ducts, plugging of cable entry points, and lastly the possibility of having one service cable to serve a pair of houses.

*The form printed below is to assist readers requiring up-to-date information on building products and services. Complete and post it to The Architects' Journal, 9, 11 and 13, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1, and the advertisers listed will be asked to supply information direct.*

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## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

### 2928 PROTECTION DURING CONSTRUCTION

**Q** *Can you give me any information on the protection of buildings during construction, and of workmen from inclement weather?*

**A** The greatest cause of damage to work under construction is from draughts rather than low temperatures and it is, therefore, necessary to prevent cold air from circulating throughout the structure. This can be done by encasing the building or part of the building by tarpaulins fixed to tubular scaffolding. Obviously in erecting the scaffolding its use could be twofold, i.e., to facilitate the erection of the building and also to form a fixing for the tarpaulins.

To protect any one floor it is necessary for the immediate floors above and below also to be encased and it has been found effective to leave holes in the floor concerned, through which the heat can rise from braziers installed on the floors below. Obviously when a certain amount of the heating system has been installed on the lower floors temporary runs from this to the upper floors could be used.

A power station under construction at the present time in Wales has the whole of the structure completely enclosed in tarpaulins.



Louvred ceiling lighting arrangement. See 24.60.

## Announcements

Mr. Kenneth Palmer, F.R.I.B.A., has been appointed Deputy City Architect in the newly formed Leicester City Architect's Department.

Mr. Cecil Howitt, D.S.O., F.R.I.B.A., has taken into partnership Mr. Philip Gerrard, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.P.T.I., and Mr. Frederick E. Woolley, A.R.I.B.A., both of whom have worked with him for the past seventeen years. The name of the firm will be Cecil Howitt and Partners.

Mr. Harry Brompton, M.I.C.E., M.I.STRUCT.E., M.INST.W.E., Consulting Civil Engineer, has moved to 7, Hobart Place, Westminster, S.W.1 (telephone Sloane 0716-7).

The Royal Academy is considering the award of scholarships under the terms of the bequest of the late Sir Herbert Baker, and invites young practitioners of the arts who wish to be considered for election to the Scholarships to submit their names, ages, qualifications and aims to the Secretary, Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, London, W.1, not later than March 1, 1948. The purpose of the Herbert Baker Scholarships is to promote the study of the interdependence of Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, and Poetic Literature. These Scholarships, of the value of £250, are open to advanced students and young practitioners of the arts in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, and the Dominions (including Rhodesia and Kenya) of the British Commonwealth.

The Midland Warehouse of the British Aluminium Co., Ltd., at 17/18, Providence Street, Cradley Heath, Staffs., is now in full operation. The telephone number is Cradley Heath 6881. The company's Midland Branch Office remains at Lansdowne House, 41, Water Street, Birmingham, 3. (Telephone No.: Central 3053; telegrams: Britalumin Birmingham).

Copies of the film, *Street Prospect*, may be hired free of charge from the Bournville Village Trust, Estate Office, Bournville, Birmingham, 30. The film deals with landscape treatment in relation to new neighbourhoods, and the following points are introduced:—Planning as the basis of good appearance; regard for existing natural features and contour; open spaces as the landscape setting for residential units; use and misuse of road trees; varieties of ornamental trees; grass and flowers.

Mr. Fredk. Sutcliffe, F.R.I.B.A. (late Elcock & Sutcliffe), is resuming private practice at 60, Haymarket, London, S.W.1, but until this accommodation is available is operating from 6, Rydens Road, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.

Mr. Morton A. Mackenzie, L.R.I.B.A., A.I.A.A., has moved to 1, Eldon Square, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1. He will be pleased to receive catalogues and inquiries at this address.

The Minister of Works has made an order (Control of Building Operations (No. 10) Order, 1947, S.R. & O. 1947 No. 2698) prescribing for a further six months financial limits similar to those in force for the period ending January 31, 1948. During the period February 1, 1948-July 31, 1948, therefore, the amount which may be spent on building work to any property without licence is limited to £10. In addition, not more than £2 may be spent on any property in any calendar month (on a non-cumulative basis) during the period.

Mr. Robertson R. Young, A.R.I.B.A., in association with Mr. S. J. Wilkinson, A.R.I.B.A., and Mr. W. J. Phillips, A.R.I.B.A., would be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc., at 3, Abercromby Square, Liverpool, 7.

The Ministry of Works has made its first post-war report covering the period from the end of the war to December 31, 1946. Copies may be obtained from HMSO. price 1s.

## Buildings Illustrated

*House at Maidenhead*, Shoppenhangers Road, Maidenhead, Berks (pages 134-135). Architect, E. C. P. Allen, A.R.I.B.A., A.A.D.I.P. General contractor, John Lewis Building Ltd. Sub-contractors: Henry J. Greenham (1929) Ltd., bricks; W. H. Colt (London) Ltd., central heating and hot water; Devon Fireplaces Ltd., grates; H. Cornwall & Sons Ltd., electric wiring; Building Trade Supplies Ltd., sanitary fittings; Yannedis & Co. Ltd., door furniture; Mellows & Co. Ltd., metal casements; H. Cornwall & Sons Ltd., electric bells; Y. J. Lovell & Sons Ltd., joinery (kitchen fittings); other joinery by General Contractor.

## Correction

In the article on the *Export of Building Materials*, by Professor Ian Bowen, published on page 536 of our issue for December 18, the figures for stones and slates in Table I should be:—

	1938	1946	% price increase
Stones and slates (wholly or mainly manufactured)	£ 69,937	35,977	107
tons	4,627	1,151	
Total of materials in Table I	£4,225,754	£11,598,497	

There is also an error in Table II. In the % increase column, + 53 should be against wood and timber and + 12 against stones and slates.

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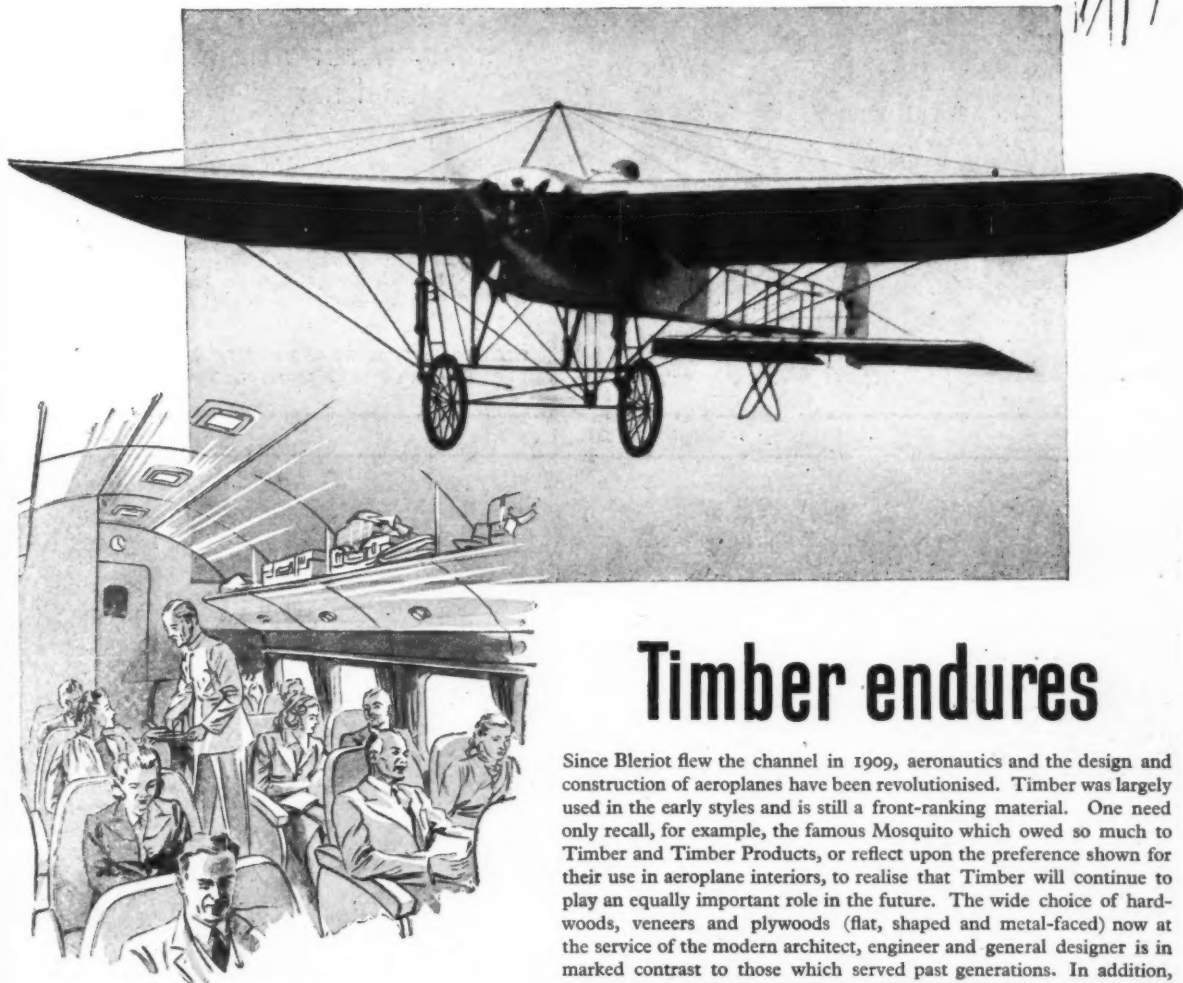
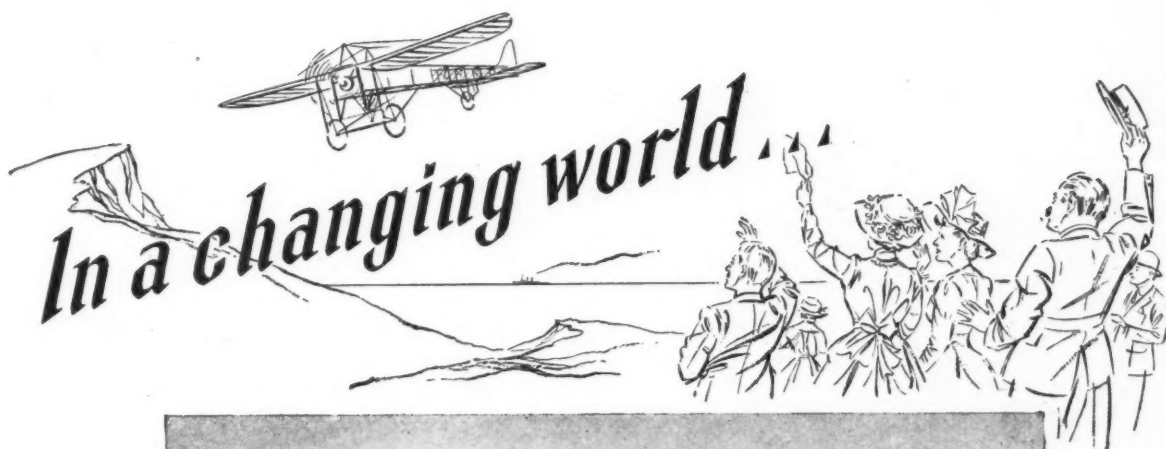
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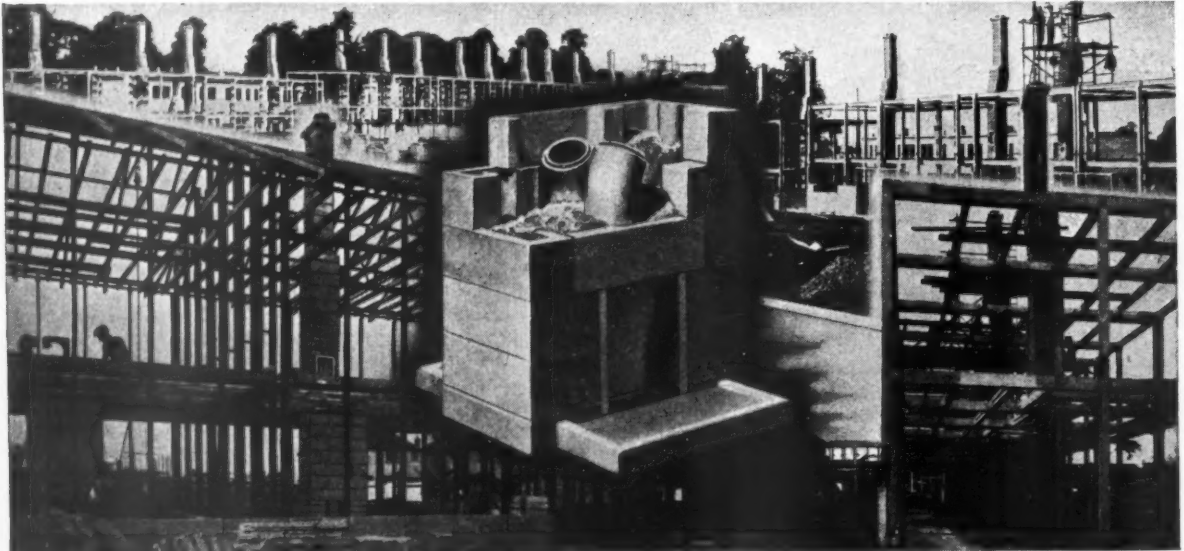
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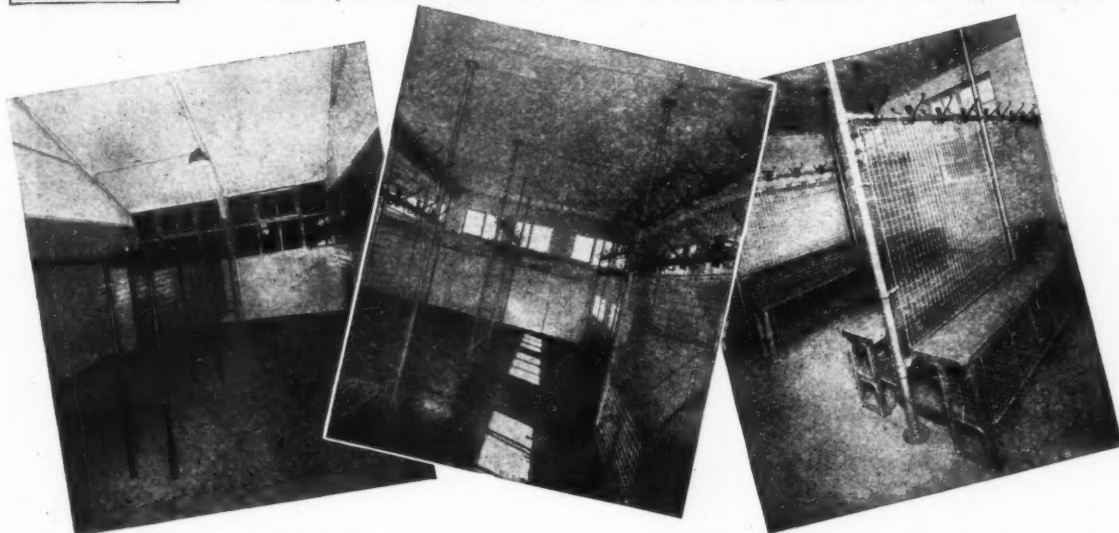
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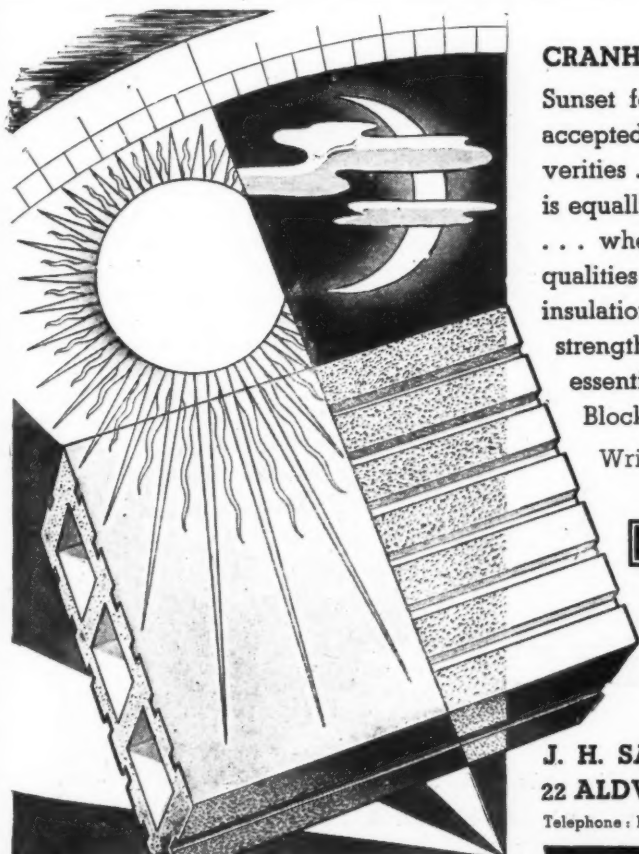


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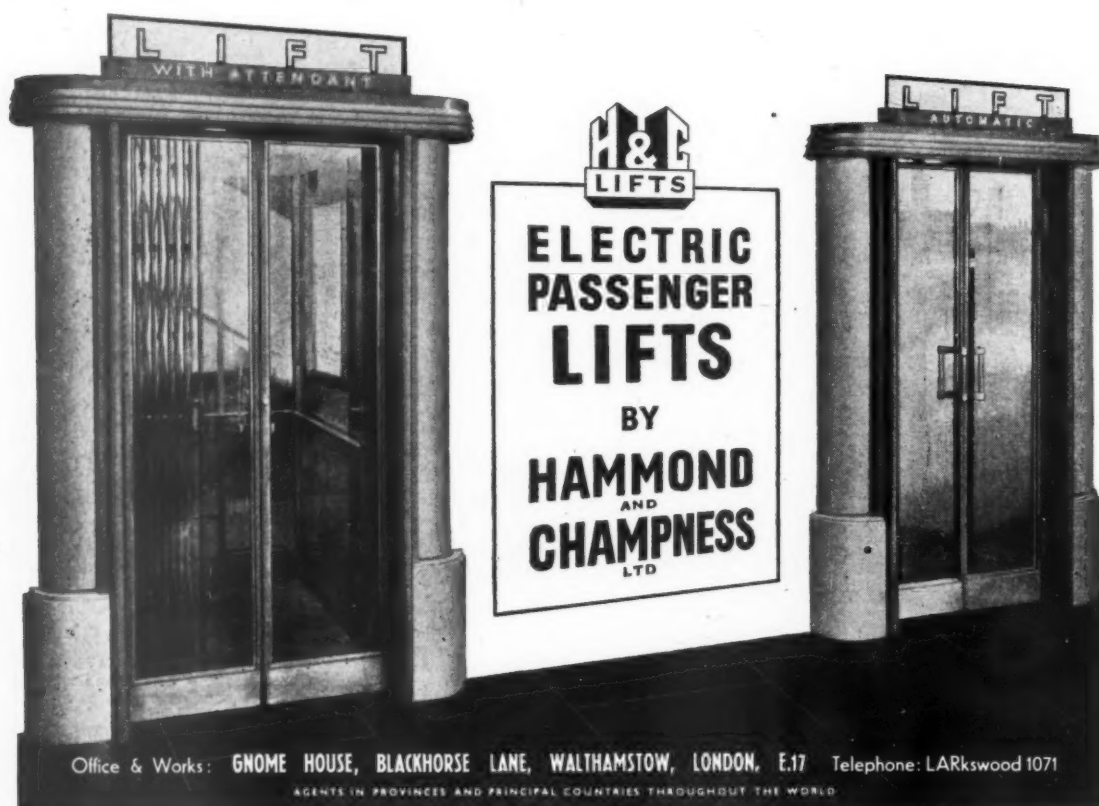
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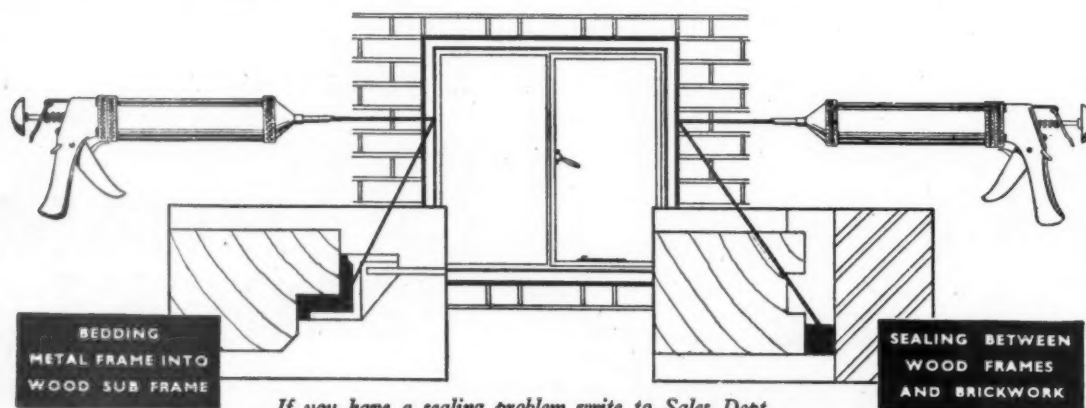
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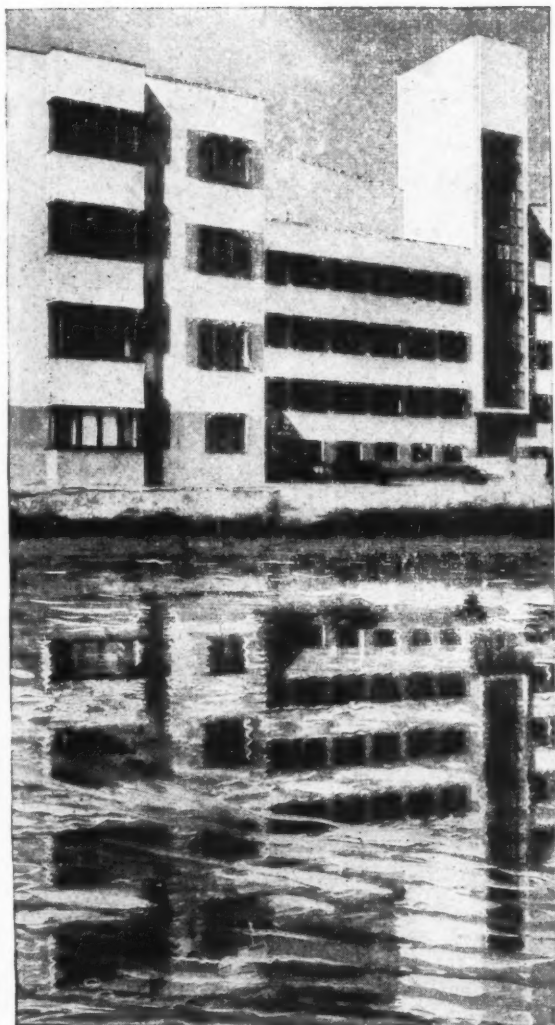
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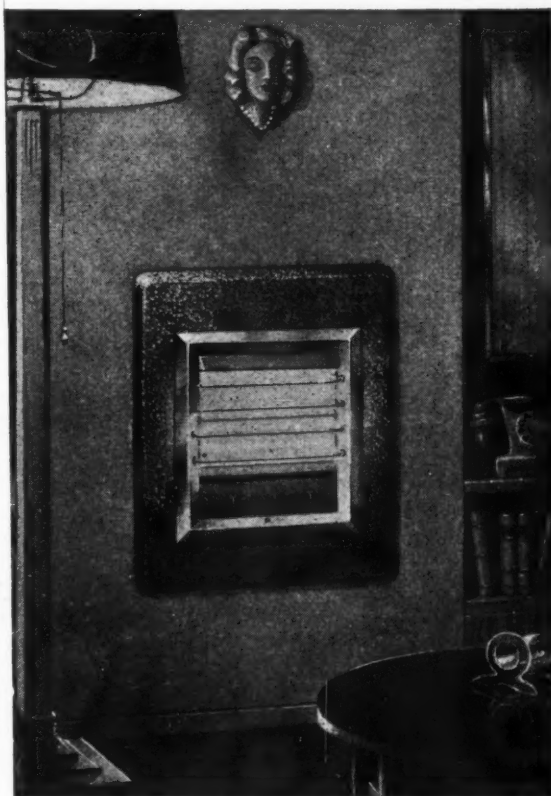
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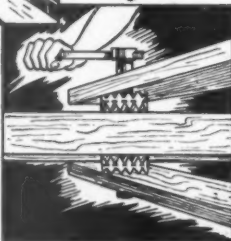
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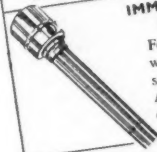
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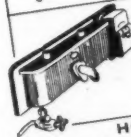
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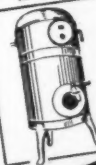
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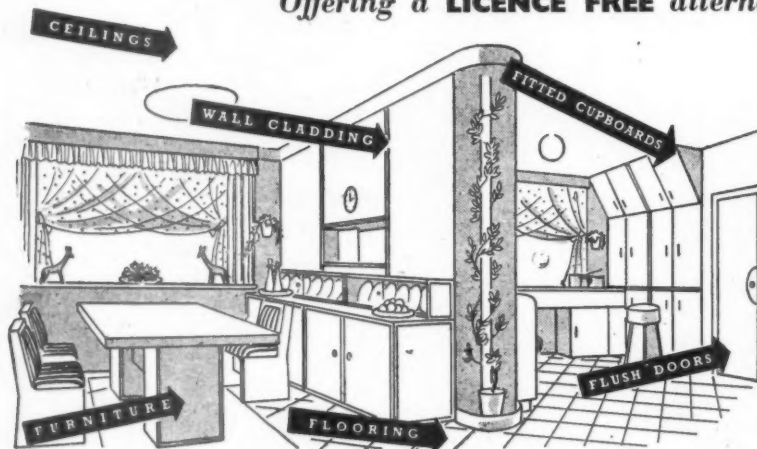
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Replies to Box Numbers should be addressed care of "The Architects' Journal," at the address given above.

None of the vacancies in these columns relates to a man between the age of 18 and 50, inclusive, or a woman between the age of 18 and 40, inclusive, unless he or she is excepted from the provisions of the Control of Engagement Order, 1947, or the vacancy is for employment excepted from the provisions of that Order.

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Applications are invited for the post of Deputy Borough Architect. The salary is £750 per annum, rising by annual increments of £50 to £850 per annum.

A cost-of-living bonus will be payable as determined by the Council (the present rate is £59 16s. a year).

Applicants must be Registered Architects and Fellows or Associates of the Royal Institution of British Architects, and possess wide and thorough experience in the service of a Local Authority. They should also be under 45 years of age unless in Local Government service.

The appointment will be subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

The appointment may be terminated by three months' notice by either party.

Terms and conditions of the appointment and forms of application may be obtained from the Borough Architect (Mr. H. T. Wykes, F.R.I.B.A.), Guildhall, Swansea.

Applications, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, must be delivered to the undersigned not later than Saturday, 14th February, 1948.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

T. B. BOWEN, Town Clerk.

The Guildhall, Swansea. 795  
22nd January, 1948.

## CITY OF GLOUCESTER.

APPOINTMENT OF PLANNING ASSISTANT.  
The Corporation of Gloucester invite applications for the appointment of Planning Assistant, in the City Surveyor and Water Engineer's Department.

The appointment will be subject to the terms and conditions of service of the National Joint Council, in Grade IV, A.P.T. Division (£420-£465), with cost-of-living bonus of £59 16s. per annum; and to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937.

Candidates should preferably possess one or more of the following qualifications: Corporate Member of Town Planning Institute; Corporate Member of Royal Institution of British Architects (with diploma in Town Planning); Corporate Member of Institution of Municipal Engineers (with diploma in Town Planning), and should have had considerable experience in the preparation and administration of planning schemes, with a thorough knowledge of the Acts and Orders dealing with Town Planning.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, and full particulars of experience, accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, should be received by the undersigned not later than 12 noon on Wednesday, 11th February, 1948.

I. O. NEED, Town Clerk.

Guildhall, Gloucester. 820  
22nd January, 1948.

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K. B. ROBINSON, B.Sc. (Eng.), A.M.Inst.C.E., Engineer and Surveyor.

Town Hall, Skipton. 822  
23rd January, 1948.

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SENIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS, who are Members of the Royal Institution of British Architects, and have had a thorough training in architecture and experience in the carrying out of modern building works. Salary, £535-£525-£650.

ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS. Candidates should be Associates of the R.I.B.A., and must have had a thorough training and experience in architectural work. Salary, £390-£415-£510.

Cost-of-living bonus at present £59 16s. per annum (males) and £48 8s. per annum (females) is payable in connection with the appointments, which are subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and successful candidates will be required to pass a medical examination.

Details of the above appointments and forms of application may be obtained on application to the County Architect, County Hall, Wakefield.

Applications must reach me, the undersigned, not later than Monday, the 16th February, 1948.

HUBERT BENNETT, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect. 810  
County Hall, Wakefield

## COUNTY BOROUGH OF DERBY.

BOROUGH ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.  
Applications are invited for the following appointment, on the permanent staff, in accordance with the National Scale of Salaries:—

CHIEF QUANTITY SURVEYOR, Grade VIII, A.P. and T. Division, salary £625-£700, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. (male).

Applicants must be Chartered Quantity Surveyors, with extensive experience of all classes of work undertaken by a Local Authority.

The appointment will be subject to one month's notice in writing on either side, and to the terms of the National Joint Council's Scheme of Conditions of Service, and the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the successful applicant will be required to pass a medical examination.

Forms of application may be obtained from Thos. W. East, F.R.I.B.A., Borough Architect, the Council House, Corporation Street, Derby, and should be returned when completed, together with copies of three testimonials, to arrive not later than Friday, 20th February, 1948.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

C. ASHTON, Town Clerk. 836

Market Place, Derby.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF CROYDON.  
BOROUGH ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.  
Applications are invited for this appointment from suitably qualified candidates, with a good general knowledge of local authority architectural work, including conversions of large properties for housing accommodation.

Salary, Grade A.P.T., V (£480 p.a., rising to £530 p.a.), plus bonus at present £59 16s. per annum.

The appointment will be permanent and superannuable, subject to medical examination.

Application forms from the Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Croydon, should be returned not later than 2 weeks after publication.

Canvassing will disqualify.

E. TABENER, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Croydon. 834  
22nd January, 1948.

## COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE.

COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.  
APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY COUNTY ARCHITECT.

The County Council of the West Riding of Yorkshire invites applications for the position of Deputy County Architect, at a salary of £1,200-£1,500, plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum. Applicants should be members of the R.I.B.A.

Applicants must have had professional and administrative experience, preferably in Local Government or Central Government Service. The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to the Standing Orders of the County Council, which include requirements to pass a medical examination and to devote whole time to the duties of the appointment. The appointment will be terminable by three calendar months' notice on either side.

Applications, on forms to be obtained from this office, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, must be addressed to me (endorsed "Deputy County Architect"), and should be received on or before Monday, the 16th February, 1948.

Canvassing of members of the County Council, either directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

HUBERT BENNETT, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect. 809  
County Hall, Wakefield.

MIDDLESBROUGH EDUCATION COMMITTEE.  
ARCHITECTS' DEPARTMENT.

(Education Architect: T. N. MITCHELL, B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A.)

Applications are invited for:—  
(a) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Grade V (£460-£510).

Experience in the design and construction of modern buildings, including schools, desirable; should be A.R.I.B.A.; University degree or diploma an advantage.

(b) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Grade I-II (£330-£405).

Good general experience required, and should have Intermediate R.I.B.A.

(c) ASSISTANT INSPECTOR OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS. Grade I (£330-£375).

Must have a thorough knowledge of building construction and maintenance, be capable of preparing reports, specifications and estimates for works of repair and maintenance, and be experienced in supervision of this work.

The appointments are permanent, superannuable, subject to the National Conditions of Service, and plus cost-of-living bonus, £60 per annum.

Housing accommodation is available, if necessary, for appointment (a).

Forms of application and terms of appointment can be obtained from the Director of Education, Woodlands Road, Middlesbrough, to whom they should be returned within 14 days of the insertion of this advertisement.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will disqualify.

E. C. PARR, Town Clerk.

Town Clerk's Office, Municipal Buildings, Middlesbrough. 821

January, 1948.

UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY.  
CHAIR OF ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AND HISTORY.

The Senate will shortly proceed to the appointment to the Chair of Architectural Design and History. A Chair of Architectural Construction and Practice is already established in the University. The Senate will be glad to hear before 31st May, 1948, from anyone who would like to be considered for the appointment.

The Professor will be allowed, subject to the consent of the Senate in each case, to engage in a limited amount of higher consultative practice; he will not be allowed to engage in ordinary private practice or tuition.

The salary will be at the rate of £1,500 (Australian) per annum. To this salary the University adds a yearly sum equal to 10 per cent. by way of contribution to the Sydney University Professorial Superannuation System, under which there is a retirement provision on the lines of F.S.S.U.; the Professor's own contribution to the system will be at the rate of 5 per cent. of his salary. In addition, the Professor will be entitled to receive a pension of £400 per annum upon retirement after attaining the age of 60 years.

In order to encourage research and to maintain the standards of teaching in his Department, one year's sabbatical leave may be granted on full pay every seven years or thereabouts. Travelling expenses will be paid as arranged at time of appointment; generally speaking, they will cover first-class steamer fare in the case of a successful applicant coming from abroad.

G. DALE, Registrar. 838

## BRANDON AND BYSHOTTLES URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Wanted, JUNIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (Male or Female). Salary £255, by annual increments of £15 to £300 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus.

An opportunity exists for the successful candidate to obtain all-round experience in housing and planning.

Candidates must disclose in their applications whether, to their knowledge, they are related to any member of the Council or Senior Officer, and failure to disclose this information will be a disqualification, and, if appointed, will be liable to dismissal without notice.

Applications, together with the names of two references, should be forwarded to F. Hedley, Esq., A.R.I.B.A., Chartered Architect, Council Offices, Langley Moor, not later than the 14th February, 1948.

A. A. LUXMOORE, Clerk to the Council. 832

27th January, 1948.

## COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALLASEY.

Applications are invited by the 21st February, 1948, together with three copies of recent testimonials, for the following appointments:—

TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANT. A.P.T., IV, £420-£465 and bonus.

TOWN PLANNING ASSISTANT. A.P.T., III, £396-£435 and bonus.

ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. A.P.T., IV, £420-£465 and bonus.

ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYOR. A.P.T., IV, £420-£465 and bonus.

ENGINEERING ASSISTANT (2). A.P.T., I, £330-£375 and bonus.

Further particulars, and application forms may be obtained from the Borough Surveyor, Town Hall, Wallasey.

EMRYS EVANS, Town Clerk. 827

January, 1948.

# LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL. QUALIFYING EXAMINATIONS FOR THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR.

Preliminary notice is given that the next examination of persons desirous of obtaining a certificate of proficiency to perform the duties of the office of District Surveyor will be conducted in London in October, 1948, by the Board established by the London County Council in accordance with Section 77 of the London Building Acts (Amendment) Act, 1939. The minimum age limit for candidates is 25.

Possession of this certificate carries eligibility to compete for appointment to vacant positions of District Surveyor, at maximum salaries ranging from £1,200 to £1,800 a year (inclusive), or as Assistant District Surveyor, with an inclusive salary scale of £840 by £40 to £960 a year.

It is intended to hold subsequent examinations annually.

For regulations governing candidature and the syllabus for the examination, or for any further information, apply to the Architect to the Council, County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. (3697) 571

## COUNTY OF LEICESTER.

### APPOINTMENT OF COUNTY ARCHITECT.

Applications are invited from qualified Architects for the appointment of full-time County Architect to the County Council of Leicester.

The salary will be £1,500 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus, in accordance with the Scheme of Conditions of Service of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Services. A travelling allowance will be paid in accordance with the Council's scale for the time being in force.

Applicants must have a good knowledge and experience of School Architecture.

The appointment will be terminable by three months' notice in writing on either side, and will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the selected candidate will be required to pass a medical examination before the appointment is confirmed.

Application should be made on a form to be obtained from me. Full terms of the appointment will be furnished with the application form. Applications must reach me in an envelope endorsed "County Architect" by the 31st March, 1948.

Canvassing will disqualify.

JOHN A. CHATTERTON,

Clerk of the County Council.  
County Offices, Grey Friars, Leicester 828

## DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

### COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the under-mentioned appointments, on the permanent staff.

Conditions of service and salaries are in accordance with the National Joint Council Scheme for Local Authorities, as adopted by the County Council.

(a) ASSISTANT ARCHITECT. Grade VI, salary £535-£600.

Applicants should have had experience in the design and construction of modern buildings, and possess an appropriate professional qualification.

(b) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT. Grade II, salary £360-£405.

(c) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS. Grade I, salary £330-£375.

Applicants to have had a good general architectural experience and to be first-class draughtsmen.

(d) SURVEYING ASSISTANT. Grade I, salary £330-£375.

Applicants should have a knowledge of land surveying and levelling and measuring buildings.

QUANTITY SURVEYORS:

(e) Grade VII, salary £575-£650.

(f) Grade VI, salary £535-£600.

(g) Grade V, salary £460-£510.

Applicants must possess an appropriate professional qualification, and have had experience in the preparation of estimates, "taking off" quantities for all trades, measuring up and preparing final accounts.

ASSISTANT QUANTITY SURVEYORS:

(h) Grade IV, salary £420-£465.

Applicants should have had experience in assisting with "taking off" and "working up."

In addition to the annual salaries payable under the respective grades a cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum, is payable in each case.

Canvassing of members of the Council, directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification for appointment.

The Council is not able to assist successful applicants in the provision of housing accommodation.

Applications to be made on a form to be obtained from the undersigned, to whom it must be returned, accompanied by copies of two recent testimonials, by 14th February, 1948. Envelopes and applications must be endorsed, stating clearly the vacancy for which the application is made.

(This advertisement is issued by permission of the Ministry of Labour and National Service under the Control of Enactment Order, 1947.)

F. HAMER CROSSLEY, Dipl.Arch.,

A.R.I.B.A.,

County Architect.

830

## DURHAM COUNTY COUNCIL. COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments:—

### ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS:

A.P.T., Grade VII, salary £575-£650.

A.P.T., Grade VI, salary £535-£600.

A.P.T., Grade V, salary £460-£510.

A.P.T., Grade IV, salary £420-£465.

A.P.T., Grade III, salary £390-£435.

A.P.T., Grade II, salary £360-£405.

A.P.T., Grade I, salary £330-£375.

### QUANTITY SURVEYORS:

A.P.T., Grade VI, salary £535-£600.

A.P.T., Grade V, salary £460-£510.

A.P.T., Grade IV, salary £420-£465.

A.P.T., Grade III, salary £390-£435.

A.P.T., Grade II, salary £360-£405.

### CLERK OF WORKS:

A.P.T., Grade II, salary £360-£405.

Miscellaneous, Grade II, salary £315-£360.

Miscellaneous, Grade I, salary £255-£300.

All the above salaries are subject to the addition of cost-of-living bonus, at present amounting to £59 19s. 3d. p.a.

The appointments are subject to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and successful applicants will be required to pass a medical examination.

Canvassing will disqualify, and a candidate who is related to a member or a senior officer of the Council must disclose this fact in his application.

Applications, giving particulars of age, experience, qualifications, previous and present appointments, and enclosing copies of not more than three recent testimonials, should be forwarded to reach Mr. G. R. Clayton, F.R.I.B.A., County Architect, Court Lane, Durham, not later than Friday, 20th February, 1948.

Envelopes should indicate the post for which application is made.

J. K. HOPE,

Clerk of the County Council.

Shire Hall, Durham. 835

19th January, 1948.

## LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

### QUANTITY SURVEYORS.

Vacancies exist for Quantity Surveyors, in the Housing and Valuation Department, for work in connection with the development of cottage estates and the construction of multi-storey dwellings, at consolidated salaries of up to £580 a year, the commencing salary in each case being determined according to qualifications and experience. Successful candidates will be required to contribute to the Council's Superannuation and Provident Fund, and will be eligible for appointment to the Council's permanent staff and for advancement on the occurrence of vacancies.

Duties will include:—

(a) Measurement of work in construction of houses, roads and sewers, preparation of interim and final bills; measurement and adjustment of sub-contracts; preparation of cost statistics, estimates, etc.

(b) Management of housing contracts of considerable value; interim valuations for payments; measurements of variations and settlement of final accounts.

Forms of application may be obtained from the Director of Housing and Valuer, The County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1 (a stamped addressed foolscap envelope required). Completed forms must be returned not later than seven days after the appearance of this notice.

Canvassing disqualifies. (632) 997

## METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HACKNEY. BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT.

### APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the appointment on the permanent establishment of an Architectural Assistant, at salary in accordance with Grade VI, A.P. and T. Division (£535 p.a., rising to £600 p.a.) of, and subject to, the Scheme of Conditions of Service of the National Joint Council for Local Authorities' Administrative, Professional, Technical and Clerical Services, plus £20 p.a. London weighting allowance and current cost-of-living bonus.

Candidates must be registered Architects and Corporate Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and must have had good architectural experience.

The successful candidate will be required to undertake the preparation of drawings and specifications for housing and other work and the supervision of buildings erected by direct labour. Preference will be given to applicants with previous local government experience and with a knowledge of direct labour organisation.

Applicants are advised that the Council is unable to provide any housing accommodation for the successful candidate.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Council's Superannuation Acts, to the successful candidate passing a medical examination, to the Council's regulations relating to staff appointments, and to termination by one month's notice on either side.

Applications in writing, on forms to be obtained from the undersigned, upon the receipt of a stamped addressed envelope, must be received not later than first post on the 27th February, 1948, endorsed "Architectural Assistant—Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Dept."

DUDLEY SORRELL,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Hackney, E.8. 842

28th January, 1948.

1

## COUNTY BOROUGH OF GREAT YARMOUTH. BOROUGH ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT. APPOINTMENT OF SENIOR ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of a permanent Senior Architectural Assistant, at a salary in accordance with Grade V of the National Scale of Conditions of Service, commencing at £460 per annum, rising to a maximum of £510 per annum, plus cost-of-living bonus (at present £59 16s.).

Applicants for the appointment should be Associates of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and must have had experience in design and construction, particularly in relation to housing, schools, and public buildings.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, together with copies of three recent testimonials, should be enclosed in an envelope endorsed "Senior Architectural Assistant" and must reach the undersigned not later than Friday, the 20th February, 1948.

The appointment will be terminable by one month's notice on either side, and will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to the passing of a medical examination.

Canvassing, directly or indirectly, will be deemed a disqualification, and candidates must disclose in writing whether to their knowledge, they are related to any member of, or holder of any senior office, under the Council. Candidates who fail to do so will be disqualified, and, if appointed, will be liable to dismissal without notice.

FARRA CONWAY,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Great Yarmouth. 844

22nd January, 1948.

## CAMBRIDGESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

### COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments:—

(a) QUANTITY SURVEYOR (TEMPORARY). Grade VII, A.P.T. Division, £575.

(b) TWO ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS (TEMPORARY). Grade VII, A.P.T. Division, £535.

(c) ONE ENGINEERING ASSISTANT (TEMPORARY). Grade VI, A.P.T. Division, £535.

All the above scales of salaries are plus a variable cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum.

Candidates for (a) should have passed at least the Intermediate examination of the Royal Institute of British Surveyors (Quantities Sub-Division), and be capable of writing specifications, the preparation of detailed estimates, taking off quantities, abstracting and billing, and checking and agreeing final accounts.

Candidates for (b) should be fully qualified Architects and Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and have had experience in design, construction, and of all types of public buildings.

Candidates for (c) should be fully qualified Heating, Ventilating and Electrical Engineers, and have had experience in the preparation of schemes, including writing specifications and preparation estimates of costs.

Applications, stating age, qualifications and experience, accompanied by one recent testimonial and the names and addresses of two referees, should be sent to the Clerk of the County Council, Shire Hall, Cambridge, not later than 21st February, 1948.

The appointment to be subject to one month's notice on either side, and the selected candidates will be required to pass a medical examination.

CHARLES PHYTHIAN,

Clerk of the County Council.

Shire Hall, Cambridge. 831

26th January, 1948.

## COUNTY BOROUGH OF BLACKBURN.

Applications are invited for the following appointments in the Town Planning Section of the Borough Engineer's Department:—

(a) SENIOR PLANNING ASSISTANT. Salary £800-£950-£900.

Candidates must have had considerable experience in all aspects of statutory planning, interim development control, and planning procedure in general. They must be Associate Members of the Town Planning Institute and possess an additional qualification in Architecture, Engineering or Surveying.

(b) ONE TECHNICAL ASSISTANT. Grade VII (£575-£650).

Preference will be given to candidates who are Associate Members of the Town Planning Institute, and Planning Office experience is essential.

(c) ONE DRAUGHTSMAN. Grade II (£360-£405).

(d) ONE DRAUGHTSMAN. Grade I (£330-£375).

The salary for the post of Senior Planning Assistant is inclusive of bonus, but in respect of appointments (b), (c) and (d), a bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum, will be payable.

Houses will be made available for renting by the successful candidates if they so require.

Applications, appropriately endorsed, stating age, qualifications and experience, together with not more than three testimonials, should be delivered to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, Town Hall, Blackburn, not later than Wednesday, 13th February, 1948.

Canvassing of members of the Council, either directly or indirectly, will be a disqualification.

CHAS. S. ROBINSON,

Town Clerk. 840



# WESTMORLAND COUNTY COUNCIL. COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointments:—  
(a) DEPUTY COUNTY ARCHITECT. Salary, £700-£800.

Applicants must be well qualified, have had good and extensive experience of contemporary architectural design and construction, and be capable of assuming full responsibility for the organisation and supervision of the day-to-day work of the Department, which is concerned mainly with new school and police building work and general maintenance of County buildings.

(b) BUILDING INSPECTOR, Grade III. Salary, £390-£435.

Applicants must have a wide experience of all branches of the building trade, and be capable of supervising new building work. Experience of carrying out maintenance work of all kinds and ability to prepare accurate reports and reasonable estimates is essential.

## COUNTY PLANNING DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments will be the first to be made to a new Planning Department:—

(c) DEPUTY COUNTY PLANNING OFFICER. Salary, £700-£800.

Applicants must be well qualified, have had a wide experience in all matters appertaining to planning a large Rural Area, and be capable of assuming responsibility for supervision of staff and the running of the Department. The County area includes a considerable part of a suggested National Park and two suggested conservation areas. An appreciation of the special planning problems resulting, with some good experience of architectural building control, is desirable.

(d) PLANNING ASSISTANT, Grade IV. Salary, £420-£465.

Applicants must be fully conversant with the Planning Acts, Orders and Circulars, and have had experience in the preparation of schemes and control of interim development.

Preference will be given to applicants who are Corporate Members of the Town Planning Institute and/or hold another recognised professional qualification.

Keeness and an intelligent approach to the planning problems of an area with high amenity value are essential.

(e) JUNIOR PLANNING ASSISTANT (DRAUGHTSMAN), Grade I. Salary, £330-£375.

Applicants must be neat and expeditious draughtsmen, capable of making surveys and revising Ordnance Sheets (experience of Ordnance Survey work would be considered an advantage).

Planning experience though desirable is not essential.

All appointments will be subject to the terms and conditions of service of the National Joint Council, the appropriate cost-of-living bonus (£59 16s. males, £48 2s. females) being payable in addition to the salaries mentioned, and to the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937. Successful candidates must pass a medical examination.

Posts (a) and (c) will be subject to two months' notice on either side, and posts (b), (d) and (e) to one month's notice.

Applications, stating clearly which post is applied for, and giving particulars of age, education, technical training, qualifications, present and previous appointments, and full details of experience, should be accompanied by one recent testimonial and the names of two other people to whom reference can be made. They should be sent to R. H. Crompton, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I., County Architect, County Hall, Kendal, to reach him not later than 27th February, 1948.

H. B. GREENWOOD,

Clerk of the County Council.

County Hall, Kendal.

31st January, 1948.

853

# COUNTY OF LINCOLN—PARTS OF LINDSEY. COUNTY ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT.

Applications are invited for the following appointment, on the permanent staff of the above Department, QUANTITY SURVEYING ASSISTANT. Salary on A.P.T., Grade IV, £420 per annum, rising to £465, plus cost-of-living bonus, which at present amounts to £59 16s.

Preference will be given to Members of the R.I.C.S. who have passed the Intermediate examination. Applicants should have had considerable experience of abstracting, working up, and billing large works, and be competent to undertake site measurements for similar works.

The appointment will be terminable by one month's notice on either side, and will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937. The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applications, stating age, qualifications, experience, past and present appointments, accompanied by at least two testimonials, should be sent not later than 21st February, 1948, to the County Architect, County Offices, Lincoln.

H. COPLAND,

Clerk of the County Council.

854

# COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHPORT. BOROUGH ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT. APPOINTMENT OF CHIEF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT.

Applications are invited for the appointment of Chief Architectural Assistant, on the permanent staff of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department, at a salary in accordance with Grade VI of the A.P.T. Division of the National Joint Council Scale of Salaries (£535-£600), plus cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 19s. per annum. The commencing salary within the grade will be determined according to the candidates' qualifications and experience.

Applicants should be qualified Architects, and Members of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and must have had, considerable experience in the design and construction of public buildings and housing schemes, and in the preparation of plans, estimates and quantities.

The appointment will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to one month's notice on either side. The successful candidate will be required to pass a medical examination.

The provision of suitable housing accommodation will be considered by the Council.

Applications, endorsed "Chief Architectural Assistant," stating age, with full particulars of qualifications and experience, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials, must be delivered to the Borough Engineer, Town Hall, Southport, not later than Monday, 16th February, 1948.

R. EDGAR PERRINS,

Town Clerk.

Town Hall, Southport.  
January, 1948.

848

THE MILK MARKETING BOARD have a vacancy, at Thames Ditton, for a SURVEYOR'S ASSISTANT, on specification writing, in connection with works of alteration, repair, and new buildings. The successful candidate, who must have had practical experience of this work, will also be required to carry out surveys of buildings and to assist with working-up. The post is temporary, but will be of a minimum of twelve months' duration and probably longer. Salary, £550 per annum. Applications in writing, giving full details of experience and qualifications, should be addressed to the Establishment Officer, Milk Marketing Board, Thames Ditton, Surrey.

850



## What is the timber content of Scotney Standard Windows?

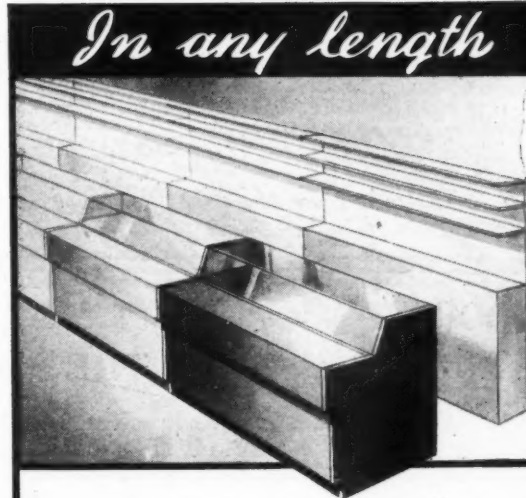
**H**OW much of your timber allocation must you devote to windows? Here is an example showing how little need be used to give a house that solid friendly look that only timber can bestow. The superficial area of the twelve windows in this house is 174 feet and the total amount of timber used in their construction is '108 standards.

It would pay YOU to investigate! Write now for this illustrated brochure which contains a wealth of facts and figures.



# SCOTNEY

TOM M. SCOTNEY LTD., ST. IVES, HUNTS. TEL: 3168 (3 LINES)



Here is a counter which will grow with the business. This countering, the most adaptable yet devised, can be constructed or extended to any shape or length. Handmade by craftsmen, it is finished in stove enamel, (colour to match existing countering) and stainless steel. The counter top is covered with an acid resisting, heat-proof plastic. No permits are required and a delivery date can be given.

# Henderson

THE HENDERSON SAFETY TANK CO. LTD.  
ELSTREE WAY, ELSTREE, HERTS. Phone: ELSTREE 1758 (3 lines)

**CUDWORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.  
ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S  
DEPARTMENT.  
APPOINTMENT OF ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANT (GRADE IV).**

Applications are invited for the above temporary appointment, in the office of the Engineer and Surveyor to the Council, at a salary in accordance with A.P. and T. Division, Grade IV, of the National Scale of Salaries, £420-£460, plus £59 16s. present cost-of-living bonus.

The person appointed will be responsible for the preparation of plans, specifications, and bills of quantities for housing schemes, and for checking of Interim Valuations and settling up of final accounts for same.

Candidates should have considerable experience in this work. Applications, stating age, details of qualifications and experience, together with copies of three recent testimonials, should be sent to the undersigned, endorsed "Temporary Architectural Assistant," not later than Monday, 23rd February, 1948.

C. M. PRATT (Solicitor).

Clerk of the Council.

5, Regent Street, Barnsley.  
30th January, 1948. 849

**CUMBERLAND COUNTY COUNCIL.**

Applications are invited for the following appointments, in the County Architect's Department, in accordance with the grades of the A.P. and T. Division of the National Scale of Salaries, as follows:—

(a) ASSISTANT ARCHITECTS (2). Grade V, £460-£510.

(b) JUNIOR ASSISTANT ARCHITECT (1). Grade III. £390-£435.

(c) ARCHITECTURAL ASSISTANTS (6). Grade II. £360-£405.

Cost-of-living bonus, at present £59 16s. per annum, is payable in addition.

The appointments will be subject to the provisions of the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and the persons appointed will be required to pass a medical examination.

Applicants for appointments (a) and (b) must be registered Architects, and preference will be given to those applicants who are Associates of the R.I.B.A. and who have had experience in the Architectural Department of a Local Authority.

Applications must be made on a form obtainable from the County Architect, 4, Alfred Street North, Carlisle, and should be returned completed to him, together with copies of not more than three recent testimonials, not later than Saturday, 6th March, 1948.

G. N. C. SWIFT.

Clerk of the County Council.

January, 1948. 851

**GOVERNMENT OF NORTHERN IRELAND.  
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Applications are invited for the post of Quantity Surveyor, in the Ministry of Finance, Northern Ireland. Subject to the probationary period of two years, the post will be permanent and pensionable.

Qualifications: Candidates must be British subjects and Associates of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (formerly P.A.S.I. Quantities Section). They must be competent to prepare Bills of Quantities, approximate estimates from scale plans, and valuations for interim payments during the progress of new works. They must also be capable of measuring

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Closing date: Applications must be made on the prescribed form, which may be obtained from the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, Stormont, Belfast, and must be returned duly completed with copies of two recent testimonials so as to reach him not later than 27th February, 1948. 852

**Architectural Appointments Vacant**

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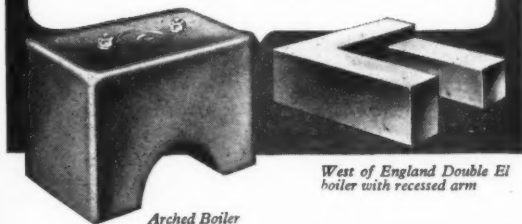
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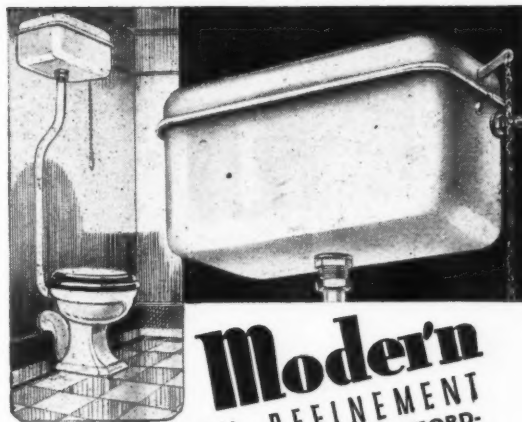


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